The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1236.—Vol. XXIX. LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

Glances at Recent Geological Literature.

No. I.—"THE SKETCH-BOOK OF POPULAR GEOLOGY." 1859.

THE LAST WORK OF HUGH MILLER.

We propose to make our readers acquainted from time to time with the aim and character of the principal geological and mineralogical books that may at intervals make their public appearance. Our intention is rather to present a summary of their contents than a review of their literary style and pretensions, and thus to place those readers who have no opportunity of seeing the works themselves, in possession of the direction taken by their respective authors, and the discoveries make by them, if such there be.

At present our glance will be retrospective, and include notices of the principal books in this department which have been published during the previous six or eight months. After having glanced at them, we shall hope to be able to take up future works not long after their first appearance, and in accordance with our unallotted space and convenience. In our retrospective glances we shall not be guided merely by the chronological order of the publication of the books, but shall take up those which are the most likely to interest our readers as they lie upon our library table. In this case we take up the newest book as the first. *Hugh Miller's Sketch-Book of Popular Geology* is, we think, likely to prove one of the most popular of his several works. It consists of a series of lectures delivered before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, and, therefore, wears a popular cast which would not be proper in a more strictly scientific book. It is discursive and descriptive, and contains more highly wrought and minutely finished pictorial scenes of the condition of Scotland at particular geological epochs, than any other work of the author's, and, probably, than any other book in the language. Inasmuch as it relates almost exclusively to Scotland, the title-page ought to have borne upon its face some intimation of this restriction, and it should have been headed somewhat in this form—"Sketch-Book of Popular Scotch Geology." Other countries and districts only come within the lecturer's scope in proportion as they illustrate Scotland. Like a genuine son of Scotia, even his geology is intensely national. A fossil is doubly interesting to him if it be only Scotch, though it may be in far inferior preservation to the same species in an English rock.

The first lecture commences with a few striking remarks on the Juncture of Geological and Human History. The lecturer shows that Man is peculiarly a tool-and-weapon-making animal, and that his tools and weapons always represent the stage of civilisation at which he has arrived. Stone is the first material out of which he fashions his implements; then comes an age in which stone is supplanted by metals that occur in a native state, or in a state of ductility in the rock, such as copper, silver, and gold. Of these copper is by far the most abundant, and in all countries in which it has been employed for tools and weapons, means have been found by the primitive workers to harden it by admixtures of other metals, such as zinc and tin. Last of all the comparatively occult art of smelting iron is discovered, and the further art of converting it into steel. In this form it supplants every other metal employed in the fabrication of implements, and the battle-axe and chisel of hardened copper (bronze) are as certainly superseded by it as the battle-axe of stone had, at an earlier period, been superseded by the bronze. Now, it is remarkable that with the stone tools and weapons there are found associated a certain style of sepulture, a certain type of cranium, a certain form of human dwellings, a certain class of personal ornaments, certain rude log-hollowed canoes, undressed standing stones, and curiously poised cromlechs. In like manner the bronze tool or weapon has also its associated class of antiquities, such as massive ornaments of gold, and boats built of planks—copper-fastened. Reasoning upon these curious characteristics of races, and on many others arising out of them, we contemplate an ancient people through their remains, and trace step by step the influence and nature of their beliefs, their progress in the arts, the effects of invasion and conquest on their minds and their bodies; and thus, while we study the history of a civilised people in the pages of their best chroniclers, we study that of the savage races archæologically and in their rude remains. Apply this argument geologically, and we study the history of races of animals, and the formation of rocks and tracts of land, not in the pages of written chronicles, for they do not exist, but in the remains contained in stones and clays, and the various formations under our feet.

In this style the author starts, and begins his geological course by analogies derived from the earliest remains of human races and the few traces of their ancient civilisation, or approaches to it. It is not easy to trace the links of connection between the author's transitions from topic to topic; his mind was so imaginative and his stores of information were so abundant, that he appears to run and leap in the most easy and agile manner from subject to subject, from rock to rock, from sand banks to morasses, and when you think him fairly fast in a Scotch bog, out he leaps and strides on to the coast, and discourses most appropriately on the ancient and modern coast line, on heaving oceans and marginal selvages, and fields and meadows stretching out before the blue sea, and woods and human habitations, and mast-crowded harbours, and fleets riding at anchor, and headlands jutting out beyond headlands into some rich plain, traversed by trim hedgerows and green lanes, and picturesque cottages overshadowed by gnarled elms rising in some bosky hollow at the foot of the swelling bank or weather-stained precipice, beneath which the restless surf once broke against the beach.

In such style does Hugh Miller make pictures out of the scenery of his own land, and the reader will now understand that this is anything but a mere record of geological observations. Shakspeare speaks of finding *sermons in stones*, but Miller finds *pictures in stones;* and we question whether any other author has ever pourtrayed the masses of dead rock, the wastes of morass, the deserts of sand, the long strips of sea shore, the rigid iron-bound cliffs, the dark low clay bed, in aspects so truly attractive and in forms so pleasingly picturesque. Any other man, having only the bare facts and phenomena mentioned in this volume as his data, would have delivered a dry, unpoetical, though perhaps technically correct, series of lectures upon them, but Hugh Miller makes his rocks, morasses, cliffs, and shores to return to their primeval conditions; to display in quick and animated action their various living creatures, and to tell their own history and changes in a kind of dioramic scenery, which is as vivid and life-like as anything that has ever been exhibited on a theatrical stage or in panoramic exhibition.

In the second lecture the author describes the natural problem first propounded to him in a quarry of the old red sandstone, overlaid by boulder clay. Thence he starts aside into glacial periods, when ice, either in icebergs or glaciers, had place and power in many a valley of Scotland. At one time Scotland had numerous glaciers ever gliding down towards the sea. In the famous pass of Glencoe a glacier once descended along the bottom of that deep and rugged valley, filling it from side to side, to the depth of from 150 to 200 feet. In the highlands of Sutherland there is scarcely a valley, whether it opens towards the northern or western Atlantic, or upon the German Ocean, that was not in the ungenial period of which we are speaking cumbered, like the valleys of the Upper Alps, by its burden of slowly-descending ice. Excepting in a few localities on the lower slopes of the hills, almost all the existing subsoil of the country, where it has a subsoil, is composed of a loose unproductive glacial *debris*. Almost every prominence on the mountain sides is rounded by the long protracted action of ice; and in many instances the surfaces of the rocks bear its characteristic groovings and scratchings as distinctly as if it had performed its work upon them but yesterday.

The third lecture contains an odd mixture of poetry, amber and its enclosed insects, trap rock and its scenery, chalk deposits and the law of death. Few men besides the lecturer could have strung so many and such opposite subjects naturally and connectedly upon the threads of one lecture. In the course of it we have a good verbal description of the geology of Scotland, which though once uncertain, must now be considered as well understood and clear. The great central nucleus of Scotland presents more than 15,000 square miles of surface, consisting of primary rocks—as granites, gneiss, mica schists, quartz rocks, and clay slates. Silurian strata occupy a much wider area than Miller knew. From the Atlantic to the German Ocean there is a regular succession of strata in ascending order, representing the Laurentian gneiss of Canada and the Cambrian and Silurian (lower) rocks of Wales. Superposed upon these wider formations is the great old red sandstone of Caithness. Outside the frame of old red sandstone there occurs to the north a broad belt of the coal measures, but on the east, west, and north the coal measures and new red sandstone are wanting. We find fragments of a ring of lias on the one coast and the other, and outside the lias fragments of another and a wider ring of oolite. An outer ring of chalk and green sand, more or less broken, surrounds on two, and possibly three, sides the central nucleus of the country. Beyond the outer ring of chalk probably lie deposits of the tertiary system, particularly the Mull deposits on the west coast. Thus rapidly do we sketch the chief deposits of Scotland, partly surrounding a central nucleus. When adverting to the trap rocks, and their intrusion while in a state of boiling liquefaction, the lecturer becomes more powerfully descriptive than usual, and we should be glad, did space permit, to extract a portion of his very graphic account of Plutonic paroxysms, rushing tides, earthquake shocks, and the upheaval of solid strata. No common hand is here, and no living geologist could surpass, or perhaps altogether equal, this passage. We have perused and reperused it with gratification and admiration. If our readers want excitement, let them try a reading or two in these pages; here there is high intellectual entertainment without recourse to fiction.

The origin of the Wealden beds in England is discussed in the fourth lecture, and it is determined that our Weald formation belongs rather to the oolitic system than the cretaceous, this determination being arrived at by the position of the Wealden beds in Scotland. Then we are treated to a description of its organic remains, though these are mostly English. In adverting to one or other of these formations, the writer graphically pictures its ancient appearances, where some nameless river entered the sea, through a thick, damp, foggy atmosphere concealing the line of the banks on either hand, while the waters swarmed with life reptilian and icthyic. The glossy scale of that pike-like fish, the Lepidotus, gleamed brightly through the depths; while the shark-like Hybodus from the distant ocean showed above the surface his long dorsal fin, armed with its thorny spine; and over beds of shells of mingled character, a carnivorous fresh-water tortoise, met with the scarcely more formidable sea-born Plesiosaurus. Powerfully does the lecturer describe the huge Iguanodon, coming down and trampling like an elephant upon the strange plants of that era. Then he proceeds to the oolitic strata, and lighting upon a mass of petrified wood, he, in imagination, restores and sets up the whole tree, reclothes it with bark, branches, and leaves, and narrates its history from its flourishing period to its fall, and final settlement in the beds where its fragments are now found. Scarcely anything more striking can be found in the whole volume than the reanimation of the trampling Iguanodon in his unweildy march on the one hand, and the silent growth and failure of the tall, strange tree on the other. These zoological and botanical pictures of the ancient world are nearly perfect.

We arrive at the Liassic deposits, with their multitudinous, but much crushed and flattened fossils, in the fifth lecture. The successive platforms of extinct, but fossilised, existence are detailed with reference to o[illegible]lias-shale locality—that of the hill of Eathie. Then we advance to the Triassic system, and particularly the science of *Ichnology*, or the study of those singular footsteps of extinct animals strangely, but strongly, impressed upon the slabs of the Dumfriesshire sandstone. The Scotch coal measures are introduced, with their extent, scenic peculiarities, and a glimpse of the plants, reptiles, and reptile fishes of the great carboniferous period.

The sixth, and last, lecture takes up the Old Red Sandstone, and its wonderful fossil fish. This is out of all geological order, but the formation was the grand platform on which Hugh Miller built his fame, and wrought out his discoveries; therefore he must be indulged in a return to it here. This last lecture is a little gallery of geological pictures, hung somewhat out of chronological order, and only placed in the best lights for effect, which seems to be the sole guiding principle of the arranger.

A copious appendix makes up about one-fourth of the book in bulk, and consists of several fragmentary essays on particular fossils and formations, with some special descriptions, as that of the anatomy of the Cuttle fish.

The above outline of the rich and varied contents of this book may stimulate many of our readers to peruse it entirely. If only they know a little of geology beforehand, and desire to know much more, and wish to acquire their knowledge through graphic descriptions, they will not be disappointed. Certainly such books are worth a dozen of the trashy and vapid productions of story-writers and novelists. Here we have enough to entertain, much to instruct, and all to improve the mind of the reader.

THE NEW MINING COMPANIES.

The annexed letter was embodied in the City Article of the *Times* on Monday last:—

"In your City Article of the 11th inst. you notice the issue of a prospectus of the Devon Kapunda Copper Mining Company, and of the Great Central Mining Company of Devon. I procured copies of these, and examined them to see how far they were eligible for investment. Before I can make up my mind as to this I want some explanation on some points, the most important of which are as follows:—

In the prospectus of the Devon Kapunda it is stated—'The purchase of the interests of the present holders of the lease and proprietors of the plant, buildings, &c., is 15,000*l.*, in equal portions of money and shares. The preliminary expenses for the formation of the company have also been agreed upon for the defined sum of 5 per cent. on the nominal capital' (which would make the purchase 1500*l.* more). I should like to know who 'the present holders' are, and why they are disposing of a property said to be worth so much? Also for what this large sum is asked, as I cannot bring myself to the conclusion, from a perusal of the prospectus, that there is sufficient to justify the price. I see it stated that 20,000*l.* was formerly spent on the property; but the only allusion to returns is that 'many tons of rich silver-lead ore have been raised at the upper levels.'

The prospectus of the Great Central states that 'a shaft has been sunk for 25 fms., and adit levels driven for 70 fms. east and west on the course of the tin lodes, which have yielded 21 tons 13 cwts. of white tin, and sold for 77*l.* per ton; some stones from these lodes have been assayed, and found to contain as large a percentage as 72·80 of tin. This is an indisputable proof that the yield from these mines will rank with that of the celebrated Cornish tin streams, which have now been worked for hundreds of years, and return annually metal to the value of about 3,780,000*l.* It is far from improbable that this amount will be doubled in the course of a few years.' On referring to the last returns published by the Government Office of Mining Records I find that in 1857 the value of the tin raised in Devon and Cornwall together amounted to only 748,158*l.* 4s. 1d. How, then, is the large sum given in the prospectus arrived at?

The prospectus further states that the directors feel confident that by the energetic means they propose adopting they will be enabled speedily to declare large and satisfactory dividends, as their managing agent reports that ores can even now be raised sufficient to pay all costs of labour and materials.' I cannot see how the reason here given is to enable the directors to 'speedily declare large and satisfactory dividends.' Nor can I find in the only report given that any quantity of ore is discovered, but only that there are 'good indications,' and that it is 'a very promising lode,' &c. This report is signed 'Joseph Richards,' and has got the heading 'Report of Captain J. Richards, Devon Great Consols Mine, Tavistock.' The name of the manager of these great mines is James Richards, and I cannot learn that they have an agent there of the name of Joseph. The prospectus further speaks of the 'purchase of the property,' but does not say how much that is.

I have addressed these remarks to you as you are always ready to afford the public the most correct information on such matters, which I hope this letter will be the means of extracting satisfactorily to those concerned."

The following letters appeared on Wednesday:—

"*Devon Kapunda Copper and Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), 37, Walbrook, April 26.*

"SIR,—At a meeting of the directors of the Devon Kapunda Copper and Silver-Lead Mining Company, held this day, in reply to your remarks and the queries of your correspondent respecting this company, I am directed to inform you that it was not based on the great advance in the value of East Wheal Russell shares, but, on the contrary, was organised many months previously, the date of Mr. J. H. Hitchins's report being Aug. 16, 1858 (I enclose the original), and which is also set forth in the prospectus; nor was the project introduced to the public until after the reaction in the price of East Wheal Russell, and the excitement had subsided. The terms of purchase are set forth in the prospectus, and upwards of 20,000*l.* was expended by the original company in extensive works, machinery, &c., all of which are in perfect order, and available wholly to the present company, so that nothing but labour cost is required to be disbursed beyond the purchase. This outlay saves at least five years' time and labour. The preliminary expenses are independent of the purchase, and also set forth in the face of the prospectus, including all and every expense up to the constitution of the company. All the necessary deeds have been drawn up by the solicitors of the company, and were submitted to the solicitors of the brokers, before they assented to act as such to the company. The lease, materials, &c., were purchased by the present vendors from the trustees of the old company in 1858. The directors consider that the prospectus is very explicit in all particulars, and are prepared to verify all the statements contained therein. Any further information your correspondent may require I shall be happy to furnish. I beg leave to enclose a letter from Mr. Hitchins, the Chairman of the company, in corroboration of the above.

FRED. BELL, Secretary *pro tem.*

"*Great Central Mining Company of Devon (Limited), 70, Cheapside, April 26.*

"SIR,—In reply to the enquiry of your correspondent in the *Times* of yesterday, regarding certain statements in the prospectus of the Great Central Mining Company of Devon, I have to inform you that the word 'annually' was a misprint in the first few prospectuses issued. It was intended to convey the fact that the principal tin mines or streams in Cornwall had returned, up to the present time, metal to the value of about 3,780,000*l.* The error was discovered before more than 50 copies were circulated.

The statement of the work already done, mentioned in the prospectus, is correct, and we have the requisite evidence to prove the quantity of tin that has been raised.

The company applied to Capt. James Richards, of Devon Consols Mine, to inspect the property, but, as pressing engagements at the time prevented him, he recommended his brother, Joseph Richards, who is engaged with him at the Devon Great Consols; I cannot understand the complaint of your correspondent, when the Christian name of the report is signed in full.

The original report and all the correspondence can be seen here. Copies of a report by Captain Goldsworthy, of the East Wheal Russell Mine, of which I enclose a copy, has also been extensively circulated, and added to the amended prospectus.

Capt. Browning, the agent on the mines, a man of high character, has reported that upon the erection of a steam-engine and extensive stamping machinery for dressing the ores, he is of opinion that within a year the mines will pay dividends, and he grounds his opinion upon the fact that the lodes are all opened upon, and that with a moderate outlay for labour he can at once raise ores sufficient in value to pay the expenses of working the property. The capital is required to erect an engine and all other machinery requisite for the vigorous development of the mines.

The purchase money for the property is 5500*l.*—2500*l.* in money, and 3000 shares, for the work actually done and for the buildings and materials on the ground. No portion of the purchase money will be paid to the promotors until the requisite capital for the vigorous working of the mines is obtained; and the directors have power to stop the issue of any shares to the promoters until such time as the mines may pay a dividend.

In conclusion, should your correspondent, or any one else, desire further information it will be gladly rendered upon application here. E. G. FELLOWS, Secretary."

Some remarks on the subject will be found in another column.

Original Correspondence.

E METALLIFEROUS ROCKS OF THE PRIMARY SERIES.

SIR,—Capt. C. Thomas's observations on the general character of the talliferous rocks of Cornwall are well worthy the attention of all mining ts. The subject has a very important bearing on the welfare of our ning industry in different parts of the world; and it is much to be re- tted that this interesting question, connected with the internal condi- s and wealth of the primary series, is neglected by geologists and their lents. Indeed, the primary slates, such as the Cornish "killas," the rman "thon schiefer,"—*i. e.*, the transition of the granites into gneiss, ss-schist, and clay-slates,—are now all but ignored by young geologists, ose knowledge, unfortunately, is too often founded on mere lectures and y incorrect theoretical sections.

The term "Silurian," which was originally applied to the *fossiliferous* between the old red sandstone and the Cambrian slates in Wales, is w actually applied to the *primary transition series!* Indeed, the term Silurian" is so indefinitely used downwards to, and into, the primary ks, as to embrace the granite! Those who have studied the primary ks in different parts of the world,—their metalliferous portions, toge- r with their general structure, and their transitions from the granitic ow to the slaty above,—must be aware that they are very different in racter to the sedimentary,—*i. e.*, the old consolidated mud and sand h fossils.

Platina, gold, silver ore, tin ore, and the great bulk of copper, are only nd in the primary series, and not in the fossiliferous rocks. The fos- iferous metalliferous limestone and grit, it is true, produce large quan- es of lead ore, iron ore, blende, and small quantities of copper; but ing my long and extensive experience in different parts of the world, I er detected gold, tin, or even silver ore *in* a fossiliferous rock. I have been nected with gold and silver mines since 1834, and am still the cousult- engineer of the most profitable mines in South America, therefore I t I am capable of forming a correct opinion on this question. gold of California, South America, and Australia, has been, and still *btained from the primary rocks* and their superficial debris, and not n the "Silurian," or any other fossiliferous rocks. The true gold and -bearing rocks contain the metal *disseminated therein*, and may be ted by grinding and watching, which is never the case in a "Silurian" ation. Yet, from some cause, there is a tendency among geological ers to call all rocks of a slaty structure in the gold regions and other es "Silurian," as if primary slates had no existence, or were never n heretofore.

trust our intelligent miners will study the subject in the field of opera- , and not be too ready to embellish their reports with fashionable s, which may be totally inapplicable to the primary series.

is much to be desired that such practical men as Capt. Thomas should ue this subject, and give occasional lectures thereon, for the benefit of rising generation of miners.

he demand for intelligent miners, who know how to observe rocks, s, &c., and to describe them correctly as they appear, is daily on the ase. Rocks, veins, gossans, &c., should be called by their right es, as indicated by Capt. Thomas with reference to "gossans," and ltered the view of gratifying personal interest. EVAN HOPKINS.

Carendon-gardens, April 26.

ENGLISH MINING IN MEXICO.

R,—The failure that has hitherto attended English mining enterprise exico, despite the richness of that vast region of mineral wealth, would to a casual observer to be attended with a fatality against which it l be vain to strive; but a dispassionate review of English mining in o will disclose sufficient cause for the misadventures into which En- companies have fallen.

out 35 years ago the mines of Mexico were for the first time placed n the reach of English capitalists, who, with a degree of alacrity, d up by a perseverance worthy of better success, listened to the al- incredulous accounts of the valuable mineral resources of that beau- but misgoverned country; nor were these representations pictured in glowing terms than the opulence of the country deserves. Immense had been, from time to time, amassed by native grandees, and mar- es and earldoms founded by the success of silver mining under the t *regime* of Spain, acquired, too, without the aid of those mechanical nces that were brought to the relief of the English miner. These of the richness of the country were sufficient to secure the assistance countrymen in the development of Mexican mines. Associations eadily formed, and British energy was soon put in motion. English nics—carpenters, smiths, and masons, accompanied by that neces- djunct, a staff of Cornish miners—were soon wafted across the At- to toil in a country till then but little known to the Anglo-Saxon race. se pioneers of English mining in Mexico, from their imperfect or no dge of the country, had many difficulties to battle with, that tended ll their expenditure, which after experience would have avoided. e principal and fatal error into which they too readily fell may be to the fact that they invariably undertook to work old and aban- mines, that were wrought to so great a depth that expensive drainage ery was called into requisition, and was erected at an enormous out- der the allurement of sinking under first-class ores, so that, notwith- g their richness, they were, with but few exceptions, rendered un- rative from the depth of the workings, which was increased at every at was taken.

mines and virgin veins were only sought for after an almost ex- d treasury held the more costly operations of deep mining in check; was now too late to remedy the evil. Crippled means prevented the tion of new ground to the extent that was necessary to bring it into ctive state, and in those few cases where comparatively new work- d been made, and which yielded large quantities of silver, the pro- s unfortunately swallowed up by the dominant adherence to work ines; and after struggling, some for a short and others for a long under difficulties that were contracted from the beginning of their ons, with the exception of one isolated instance, all the English com- have ceased to exist.

sequel, however, is more cheering. But it will afford little conso- o the original shareholders to know that the property of one of the elived English mining companies has recently been brought into a productive state by the attention that has been devoted to explora- hrough virgin ground, and to the opening up of other mines of a pth. Indeed, this property has attained such success that the pre- prietors have extracted within the last *six years* more silver than ained by their predecessors in the whole period of their probationary *a quarter of a century*, and are now declaring handsome dividends. xperience that has been gathered after upwards of 30 years' min- lexico can surely be turned to a good account, so as to avoid the nd quicksands that have come in our way; and by putting the right the right place we may steer clear of the breakers that have im- r progress,

ell known that Mexico abounds in rich mineral veins, and from extent of its territory the country may be considered to be in its in- nd if only due attention be paid to well-selected mines, British ca- by exercising a judicious economy, may not despair of meeting ities capable of crowning their most sanguine hopes, and of retriev- character of English mining enterprise in Mexico. M.

25.

THE BON ACCORD MINING COMPANY.

you take great interest in the various mining operations of South Australia, brought them prominently before the readers of your valuable Journal, I ven- able you with a few remarks respecting what appears to me a very irregular of the directors of the Bon Accord Company. They have made a call of 5*s.* payable on May 20; and announced the annual meeting to be held on May 23. certainly appears most extraordinary to make a call, amounting to upwards a sum often more than sufficient to bring one of our Cornish mines into a di- te), payable three clear days before the day of meeting. I have always un- at one great object of the meetings of the various companies was to examine pecuniary affairs, and either declare a dividend or make a call, as circumstances it appears, however, that the directors of the above company reverse the order call, then hold the annual meeting. I happened to be a rather large share- he North British Australasian Company, and had the painful infliction to en- ing its pecuniary resources swallowed up by the Kawau Mine, New Zealand. therefore, the shareholders of the Bon Accord Company, at the annual general out to be held, resolutely determine that no funds shall be sent to the mine ers are returned for every payment made, and a strict surveillance kept over ry resources, this valuable piece of mining ground will not only swallow up of the shareholders' capital, but in all probability turn out equally as disas- e Kawau Mine.—*Alnwick, April 27.* THOMAS BRADLEY.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, Mr. HENRY HAYMES in the chair.

Mr. DOLLMAN (the solicitor) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, who had come from Newcastle at the request of his colleagues for the purpose of occupying the chair, said he would simply call upon the solicitor to submit the resolutions passed at a previous meeting, which required confirmation.

The resolutions, which have already appeared in the Journal, were then submitted *seriatim*, and confirmed. (These resolutions were agreed to at a special general meeting for adopting the regulations contained in table B, in the schedule to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, as regulations of the company, in lieu of the Deed of Settlement.) By their confirmation a fixed sum will be allowed to the directors; and chairman and deputy-chairman will be appointed at a fixed remuneration: the time for the holding of the ordinary general meetings will be altered to the months of March, April, or May, as may be appointed by the directors; the notice of all meetings and calls to be made by advertisement; the directors will be empowered to fix a more extended period for the payment of calls by persons registered as resident out of England, enabling such parties to vote by attorney. By these regulations the directors are also authorised to deal with the shares of Ramchander Moitry, on which 5*l.* only have been paid, by accepting a surrender of one-half of such shares, the other to become thereupon fully paid-up for the disposition of the surrendered shares; and to remunerate certain former directors.

Mr. J. BEAL enquired what course the board proposed to pursue with regard to the failure of Messrs. White and Co.?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the board had taken such steps as they deemed necessary under the existing circumstances. Had there been sufficient time a special meeting would have been called to have consulted the shareholders upon the matter. In the emergency the directors had consulted the highest legal authority, and had immediately sent out such a power of attorney as would enable the parties to act, by which their superintendent's functions had been temporarily suspended as regards his position with the East India Coal Company. The firm to which such power was sent was Messrs. Mackey and Co., the previous managers of the company. It was now under consideration whether or not they should forthwith dispatch some competent person from the company to look into the affairs of the company. The board had been taken with the greatest surprise upon the point.

Mr. BEAL did not think the bankruptcy could be superseded.

General DOWNING said that the matter had been one of great difficulty, and after due deliberation they had selected Messrs. Mackey and Co. as the only fit person who could be vested with the power of attorney.

The CHAIRMAN observed that it was merely a temporary power.

Mr. BEAL suggested that a committee of shareholders should be appointed to confer with the directors upon the matter of the failure of Messrs. White and Co.

Mr. AUSTIN could see no objection to that course.

After a protracted discussion, it was unanimously resolved that a committee be appointed to confer with the directors to consider what steps should be taken for the interests of the company, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. White and Co., to consist of Messrs. Mackay, G. Burge, P. Brown, and J. Beal.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Gresham House, on Wednesday, Mr. C. JOHNSTON in the chair.

Mr. G. E. BREFFIT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report and statement of accounts were then submitted.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, thought that as the present would be followed by a special meeting, at which a full explanation of the company's whole course of action during that period wherein the extra expenses were incurred would be given, he need not then dwell upon the report. In consequence of the condition in which their company then was, the directors had found it necessary to have recourse to some new measure, in order to put them into a condition to develope the resources of their property; and if in that proposed measure they did not succeed it would then become necessary to dissolve the company and wind-up its affairs, though the sum for which the company is liable is not very large, and the value of the assets which they had to set against their liabilities was very considerable. Still the amount was sufficient to render the position of the directors a very difficult one, and which, unless assistance were afforded, would preclude the possibility of proceeding with the concern. These circumstances had compelled the directors to adopt the new measure, which he would presently endeavour to make clear by explaining the whole proceeding from its commencement, when, doubtless, it would be patent to all how the undertaking had got into a state of some difficulty, and at the same time would be able to judge of the wisdom or policy of persevering with the concern under the new form as proposed. He would, therefore, propose that the report and accounts, as submitted, be received and adopted. In answer to a question from Mr. Coxhead, he thought there would be some difficulty in raising an additional sum of money in the way that gentleman proposed—by a call of 2*s.* per share upon the old company. There were several circumstances that had rendered that course difficult, and they had, therefore, thought by adopting the new scheme the condition of the shareholders generally would be improved, and capital for the development of their property would at the same time be obtained. The whole proprietary would be precisely in the same position, except with the admission of new capital from other sources, for which, as a set-off against that, they would become a limited liability company. Many of the holders of the company's shares, being scrip holders only, were now prevented from having a voice at the meetings, and without authority or power to act, and, therefore, in order to induce parties to come in and join the concern they had adopted this scheme, which the directors deemed preferable to making a call upon the old company.

Mr. A. MOORE (one of the directors) could not see how capital could be raised, under the old company, without making a call; but the question arose who would respond to the call; who would take new shares that would be issued at so fearful a loss, or with so large a preference? And, therefore, the directors had thought the plan proposed would not only preserve the property, which they believed to be a valuable one, in the hands of the old proprietary, but capital would be raised wherewith to prosecute its development.

Mr. HUXLEY thought the plan proposed the best that could be adopted. It was very unfair for a number of persons to be in that position that if things went wrong they would not be liable, while if profits were made they would participate in them; and he contended, moreover, that if those who had a fair option given them—and the advice given to the company was to make the proceedings as public as possible—to hold the shares on the conditions proposed, or relinquish them, did not decide within a specified time, that all such scrip shares should be at the disposition of the directors. They had already had an immunity for six or seven years, and it was now time it should be stopped.

The adoption of the reports and accounts, being seconded by Mr. A. MOORE, was put and unanimously carried.—The meeting was then made special.

The CHAIRMAN deemed it advisable, in order to understand the present position of the company, to take a retrospective glance at the proceedings that had taken place since the commencement of the concern, and more especially the cause of the great outlay that had been incurred, as compared with the small returns that had been made. In starting they were inexperienced in the country in which their works were located. They then had, however, the assistance of one gentleman upon the direction who, he believed, was a native, or, at any rate, had lived in that country a long series of years. To him they looked for information and assistance in carrying out the concern. He very soon left the direction, and soon after other connections were broken off; then they were left to manage the concern in New Granada without experienced persons. Their superintendent at the works, actuated by the great promise the mines presented, deemed it essential that extensive works should be erected. The great error he (the Chairman) thought was in starting on too great a scale at the commencement. Previous to the occupation of the present company the property had been managed by a native proprietary, by whom it had been worked at a profit; but as the works, which were of an indifferent quality, were getting out of repair, they found it necessary to dispose of the property. The superintendent, taken with the appearance of the mine, instead of carrying on the mine as it had hitherto been, immediately commenced the construction of a mill larger than anything of the kind that had been erected in the country. This mill, the construction of which had incurred a very great outlay, was soon found to be too large for the mine in its then state. They were only able to supply that mill with little more than half to keep the number of stamps it contained at work; and the consequence was they were keeping a large staff and building works that were practically useless. In order to remedy that defect, their superintendent constructed several smaller mills to work up the remains after the first stamping, to which operation a profit sometimes accrues. These smaller mills, however, were not found an equivalent for the practical inutility of the large mill. The superintendent, seeing the error, proposed to make a tramway to convey the ore from the mines to the mill, which had also incurred a great expense. In consequence of some misunderstanding he subsequently resigned. In the meantime the directors had got another engineer, who came to them with a good character, but he turned out decidedly bad as regarded his abilities, neglected the works, and proceeded upon a plan of his own. He took out to New Granada an assistant, opened a truck shop, created disaffection at the mine, and consequently for a considerable period the mine was a failure. Upon the dismissal of this man, they re-engaged their original engineer, who seemed to enter into the general views of the directors. In the meantime everything had been neglected, and of course a great loss of time, as well as of property, occurred during the interval. The tramway had been neglected, and they were still in the same position as regarded the great mill. These various losses, combined with others over which they had no control, had exhausted their capital. The works were, however, now in an efficient condition, and the furnaces were complete for smelting purposes. Upon the adoption of the proposed new scheme there could be no doubt good profits would accrue. They did not propose to expend more capital in the construction of further works, and, therefore, he thought it would be a pity to allow the concern to pass out of the hands of the original proprietary.

Mr. COXHEAD concurred in the views of the Chairman, but suggested that all works should be stopped at the Bolivia Mine.

After some conversation, the following resolutions being put, were carried *nem con*:—

That the New Granada Company be dissolved, as from the date of this resolution.

That the directors be authorised to sell the property and effects of the company, subject to the debts and liabilities thereof, to the New Granada Company (Limited), for the sum of 9000*l.* to be paid by an issue of 15,000 shares of 1*l.* each, in the capital of the last-mentioned company, such shares being considered and treated as paid up to the extent of 12*s.* per share.

That such 15,000 shares be distributed among the holders of certificates of shares in this company, in the proportion of one share in the new company for four shares in the old, upon payment of the remaining 8*s.* per share in the new company, equivalent to a payment of 2*s.* per share in the old company.

That the directors be authorised to take such steps as they may think fit for calling in the certificates of shares in the old company, and distributing the aforesaid 15,000 shares in the new company among the holders thereof.

That all holders of certificates in the old company, who shall not, on or before Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, have exchanged the shares in the new company to which, in accordance with the previous resolutions, they shall be entitled, shall be deemed to have declined the same, and the directors may dispose of such shares in such manner as they may think fit.

That in the event of the sale of the property and effects of this company to the new company not being immediately completed, the directors be authorised to take such steps as they may think fit for the disposal of the property and effects of the company, and for the winding-up its affairs upon such terms and in such manner as to them shall seem expedient, with power in the meantime to carry on the works at the mines.

Upon the proposition of Mr. COXHEAD, seconded by Mr. HINDMARSH, it was resolved that, viewing the present position and future prospects of the company, and the probability of an early sale of the Bolivia Mine, as indicated by the directors, it is desirable in the opinion of this meeting to confine the working of the mine as much as possible to the Frontino Mine alone, and the directors are hereby requested and empowered to give immediate orders to reduce the expense at the Bolivia Mine to the lowest possible scale consistent with the preservation of the property thereon, pending their endeavours to effect a satisfactory sale of the mine with its accessories.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Queen-street-place, on Wednesday, Mr. JOHN WRAY in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

Mr. PHILLIPS (the secretary) read the report of the directors, which entered at considerable length into the state and prospects of the company. It showed that during the past year, since the Nouveau Monde Company surrendered the lease which they held, the operations for opening out the mines, and extracting silver ore for transmission to England, had been carried on with great energy. Of the 20,000*l.* new capital subscribed, 12,000*l.* had been called up; but it was shown that, taking into account ores actually sold and shipped, and the liabilities up to the day of meeting, there was a balance in England (without regard to Guatemala) of about 4000*l.* The ores sold last year amounted to 45 tons, which realised 3075*l.*; and this year the ores shipped already amount to 77 tons, which are valued at above 9000*l.*, 45 tons having recently been sold. The mine of San Pantaleon is reported to be still yielding largely, and another adit level, which is coming in 40 fathoms below the present workings, will open an immense extent of ore ground—the length of vein already explored being from 300 to 400 fms. Preparations are making for reducing the inferior ores by amalgamation or smelting on the spot. The stock of ore at surface amounts to 438 tons, estimated to contain 48,000 ozs. of silver.

The report gave great satisfaction to the proprietors present, by whom it was unanimously approved and adopted; and a resolution was passed to print the report, with the balance-sheet signed by the auditors, and to circulate the same amongst the shareholders.

This being the first ordinary meeting since the incorporation of the company, the whole of the directors retired from office. One of them (Mr. Wray) having resigned, it was resolved unanimously,—That Messrs. W. F. Cooke, Wm. Henderson, Charles Morris, John MacDonnell, Charles Roberts, and F. F. Quin, be re-elected directors of the company; and that Messrs. E. B. Bunny and Robert Henty be re-elected auditors.

After some complimentary remarks and expressions of satisfaction, and thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

TREWEATHA MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, Mr. J. BALSTER in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£967 11 0		
Mine cost, January, February, and March	691 19 3		
Merchants' bills	475 5 4		
Royalty	18 8 0		
Interest and discount	3 17 1	= £2157 0 8	
Arrears of call	£423 18 0		
Lead ores	564 9 4	= 988 7 4	
Balance (debit)		£1168 13 4	

The report was then read, as follows:—

April 27.—For the general meeting on the 28th inst., the few following particulars will convey to you a tolerably correct idea as to the progress being made in the alteration of the new pitwork at the engine-shaft, as also the nature of the new discovery as far as seen in the north ground. The water, as advised in former reports, has been very quick and troublesome, therefore we have not been able to make such progress with the pitwork as we could wish; however, it is now decreased, and we are happy to say that the heaviest part of the work is now being fixed, and we hope to get the plunger and all the pump-work complete to the 70 in about a fortnight from this time. In the north ground we have made, in our opinion, a very valuable discovery, by opening a lode full 3 feet wide, containing quartz, magnificent gossan, with arseniate, carbonate, and blue lead intermixed, a sample from which has been assayed: the products are 13⅜ in 20 for lead, and 61¾ ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. The water being so powerful, could not be kept under control by manual labour, and we have only been able to get down altogether about 18 feet from the surface. We are continuing the search to the east and west, but no other lode has yet been met with, and we are of opinion that the two lodes in the south workings are united here, consequently a large deposit of ore may reasonably be expected; and, for an expeditious trial of this ground, we would recommend a shaft being sunk so as to take the lode at about 20 or 30 fathoms deep (cross-cuts might be put to it at a shallower point if thought advisable). We should have advised going down on the course of the lode from surface but for the difficulty of keeping open a shaft in such wet and soft ground, besides the inconvenience of working. The additional cost of timber would be very great. A line of rods from the pumping-engine for the purpose of drawing the water, with bobs, pulleys, stands, &c., fixing, and all complete, will cost about 250*l.* We have spare pitwork which will probably be sufficient to go down to the depth above alluded to. We have on the mine, dressed and undressed, about 7 tons of crop ore, and about 3 tons of seconds.—T. RICHARDS, W. ROWE.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the meeting had been called at the earliest possible period after the recent important discovery, to determine upon the course to be adopted for developing it as quickly as possible. He, in common with other shareholders of greater mining experience than himself, believed the discovery to be one of great importance, and that might at no distant day place the mine in a dividend position. For this purpose, as well as for placing the mine in a proper financial state, it would be necessary to make a call, the amount of which had been carefully considered by the committee, and which they recommended to be 5*s.* per share. He (the Chairman) had rather inclined to one of a smaller amount, but was now satisfied that the larger one would be the better in the end. If this call were made, the committee would be able to force on with all possible speed and economy the work necessary to prove the lode discovered in the northern part of the sett. He would, however, ask the secretary to explain to the meeting the precise position and nature of this discovery.

The SECRETARY fully explained the position of the lodes in the northern part of the sett, and expressed himself very confidently as to the value of the discovery in question.

After a lengthened discussion, the report and accounts were passed; and a call of 5*s.* per share was unanimously agreed to, the feeling of the meeting evidently being to work the northern part of the sett with vigour.

It was then resolved that on May 16 all shares shall be declared forfeited upon which any call or calls made on or before Feb. 24 last shall then remain unpaid.

The committee of management were re-elected; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman being unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

SNOW BROOK (PLYNLIMMON) SILVER-LEAD MINING CO.

The first annual meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 32, Dowgate-hill, City, on April 23,—Mr. EUGENE MURRAY in the chair.

Mr. WILSON (the secretary) read from the *Mining Journal* the notice convening the meeting.—The accounts, from which the following is condensed, showed:—

Amount received on 3792 shares, fully paid	£7584 0 0		
Interest received on bank balance, &c.	28 19 11	= £7612 19 11	
Lease	£4350 0 0		
Mine cost and sundries	1363 13 6		
Plant	531 15 4		
Materials	336 11 11		
Office expenses	204 18 11		
Law charges	119 4 0		
Invested on security	307 5 4	= 7213 9 0	
Leaving balance, credit		£ 399 10 11	

There was a balance of assets over liabilities of 129*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

The directors' and agents' reports, together with the statement of accounts and balance-sheet, as audited and previously circulated among the shareholders, were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said that the directors and secretary had visited the mine, and certain instructions had been given to their agent, Captain Reynolds, which had doubtless been to the interest of the company, and by the course then adopted by order of the directors, in clearing out the old works and in unwatering the mine, great saving had been effected. His confidence remained unaltered, though a somewhat longer period had elapsed in bringing the undertaking to a remunerative condition than had been anticipated, consequent upon Capt. Reynolds having miscalculated the extent of the works which had to be prepared before the mine could be properly developed. Capt. Reynolds had, perhaps, not sufficiently gone into details; their future prospects were, however, encouraging. Everything was open to the inspection and enquiries of the shareholders; there had been no lavish expenditure, the money having been appropriated to the development of the undertaking. He and his co-directors had devoted their time and attention to the interests of the company, honestly and faithfully, without charge or compensation. They were only now waiting for the cross-cut to intersect the lode, when the directors would deem it desirable that a few huts should be erected on the mine, for the convenience of the men there engaged. As far as he could judge, there could be no doubt that when the cross-cut intersected the lode Snow Brook would prove a valuable mine. With regard to the money invested, he had to inform the proprietary that the security was ample and safe. The 208 unallotted shares there was no doubt could be readily disposed of at par—that is 2*l.* per share; but it had been determined not to issue them at less than 5*l.* A quantity of ore had been dressed, and in the course of three weeks or a month they would be able, if he understood Capt. Reynolds rightly, to make regular monthly returns. The question arose whether it was advisable to dispose of the unallotted shares if it could be possibly avoided.

Mr. HUMBY suggested that 100 of the unallotted shares should be apportioned among the shareholders, reserving the remainder, each taking his proportion according to the relative interest he held in the mine.

The CHAIRMAN could see no objection to the dividing the shares *pro rata* among the shareholders who were connected with the company at its formation, but he thought it would be impolitic and unfair to allow new shareholders to come in and realise benefits which should accrue to the original body.

Mr. HUMBY considered it desirable that each shareholder should maintain his relative position in the undertaking.

Capt. REYNOLDS, in answer to enquiries, stated that the works recommended by Mr. Jehu Hitchins had been completed as far as possible. The tramway to the old Roman workings would soon be laid, but he could not pledge himself as to the time, as the rails were laid upon stuff brought out of the mine. The old Roman workings had been cleared out for nearly 100 yards in length, and from 10 to 35 ft. in depth, being 25 ft. wide in the bottom, ore throughout, and it continued to improve as they descended. There was no doubt the cross-cut would shortly intersect the lode, as the late flood had uncovered it up the hill, and its direction seen. At present the hard ground was to the north of the lode, and they were bound to cut it before the came into the clay-slate. They had completed the open cutting within 6 in. of the level of the bottom of the old workings, and the appearance of the lode in that place was very encouraging. There was a lode going down 20 ft. wide, and the sample which he now produced had come from the bottom. To the west the ore that was standing by the side of the lode was 6 to 8 ft. wide, extending a distance of 30 ft., which, when blasted, could be taken away in any quantity. As soon as the rails were completely laid down, and the old stuff cleared, they would immediately commence sinking—in fact, they had already sunk about 5 ft. in order to try the bottom. The cross-cut, it was expected, would be completed in a few days, as they had already driven 21 fms. As a lode traversed a hill it often turned, so that no direct calculation could be made upon the surface. The weather had considerably retarded the progress of the works. When the clearing of the old works was completed a saving of 30*l.* to 40*l.* per month would be effected, which could be expended in sinking. The railway from Llanidloes to Newtown would be opened for traffic on May 30, by the Earl of Powis, by which they would get their ores conveyed for 2*s.* per ton, and from thence by canal direct to Chester.

The CHAIRMAN had seen Mr. Jehu Hitchins, and that gentleman thought that for an outlay of about 150*l.* per month a return of 20 to 25 tons of ore could be made; and he

(the Chairman) thought it could be safely estimated they would realise for their ore quite 30s. per ton more than the average of ores in the market, for the assay recently made gave 80 per cent.

After some further conversation, the accounts were passed and the report approved.

It was resolved that the directors do forthwith require the payment of the 30*l*. 5*s*. 4*d*. held on security; and that the 208 unallotted shares be offered to the several shareholders according to the number of shares they respectively hold, with a request that they notify to the secretary on or before June 1 whether they will respectively take the number of shares so offered, and pay the amount of 2*l*. per share within one month from that date; and that should no answer be received by the time specified, it shall be considered that such shareholders decline such offer, and the directors shall be authorised to offer any shares not so taken to any other shareholder.

The directors were re-elected, and Mr. J. Divers was elected a director; Mr. W. Snell was elected auditor.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and directors having been unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

PENGENNA MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the Railway Hotel, Bristol, on Monday, Mr. J. ARNOLD in the chair.

The accounts from the formation of the company, in October last, to the end of March, were examined and passed. The amount of expenditure was 261*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*., leaving balance in favour of company of 238*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*.

Mr. HUMBY stated that about 600*l*. was paid in out of the last call, and he hoped the remainder would be in a few days, when Mr. Ennor would be settled with, and he would then be ready to allot the shares, and give his receipt to each paid-up holder.

The following reports from Mr. N. Ennor and Capt. Hitchens were read, and were considered very satisfactory:—

First noticing that we have traced two extraordinary gossan lodes, with lead at surface, to within one field of Old Treburget Mine, where they are again cut off by a large clay cross lode, and the field being into young grass, the farmer wishes us to suspend operations until it is cut, when we shall again commence our further search. The silver branch in the south mine is still holding down very good, but we must open a grass shaft to remove the rubbage that is at the present time lying on it; we have here made some trial on the lead portion of the lode, and have broken some fine rocks of ore, but I have stopped working this until I see the manager, as it may be worked to more advantage from another point. This portion of the mine looks well, as the silver ore is worth from 70*l*. to 100*l*. per ton. In the north portion of the mine we have extended a shallow level for 40 fathoms north, and we are continually intersecting branches of antimony, lead, and silver ore, all dipping against the lode, and must fall into it, when I have every reason to think they will form a large deposit of ore. All the ground we pass through is more or less impregnated with ore. The deep adit in 30 fms. driving will unwater this portion of the mine 22 fathoms deep: and Old Treburget produced 20,000*l*. worth of ore before it was this depth. Nothing can possibly look better than these portions of the mine. In the deep adit Martin's stopes are looking well at present, worth from 40*l*. to 50*l*. per fathom; and Best's stopes have a good leady lode; if they continue we shall have a good pile of lead shortly, and I believe they will, as there was a good lode higher up, and it was the richest portion of the mine for silver; some of the ore brought above 50*l*. per ton. The deep adit end has been extended above 11 fms., with easy grant, averaging from 4*l*. 10*s*. to 5*l*. per fathom; the lode is very promising, composed of lead, white iron, quartz, prian, jack, and mundic; in a few fathoms driving we shall cut the first cross lode, when I hope to find good ore. Agreeably with Mr. Ennor's request, I herewith send you a statement of the ore on the mine:—1. Antimony, from 12 to 14 tons, nearly all cleaned.—2. Lead, about 2 tons.—3. Silver ore, about 2 tons.—4. Gossan containing silver ore, about 6 tons. And still increasing our raisings and reserves. I cannot say what this mine will lead to, but, judging from what I have seen of these lodes and Treburget, I calculate on a good discovery being made hourly.—EMANUEL HITCHENS.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you that this mine is opening out far better than I ever anticipated, having discovered in costeaning, &c., many more lodes than I ever thought the sett contained, and all showing ore of some kind, and splendid gossans. Our expenditure from the commencement by this company to this time has been easy, leaving a favourable balance in hand, which will be sufficient to meet the ensuing monthly expenditure for three months. We have above 20 tons of ore on the mine, therefore I am sure the shareholders generally cannot but be pleased to find that for such a small outlay so much work has been accomplished, with ores risen, and so many valuable discoveries made.—N. ENNOR.

It was resolved that the meeting be adjourned to some day on or about May 20, for the purpose of arranging so as to give receipts to all paid-up shareholders.

PENDEEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thursday, Mr. W. E. D. CUMMING in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last, the CHAIRMAN read the report of the committee, which stated that the accounts for the two months ending March 31 show a credit balance of 261*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*., and the general balance-sheet a credit balance of 868*l*. 1*s*. 11*d*. The committee congratulate the shareholders on the present state and future prospects of the mine, and on their financial position, which enabled them to dispense with a further call. The agent's estimate induced them to hope that this favourable state of affairs would continue, and should the further discoveries they anticipate be made, a profitable result may be expected. A specimen of ore from above the 82, valued at 50*l*. per ton, was exhibited to the meeting. The 94 is being driven with all speed, to come under the branch of this ore gone down from the 82.

The report of the agent was then read, which stated that since February they had driven the 94 fm. level 9 fms.; they had some good ore, and expected to prove the value next week. For the last 5 fathoms the lode had not been so good, but was now improving. The end is now near the junction of the great Pendeen lode. There are 110 hands employed on the mine. The prospects were highly encouraging, and they calculated their next sampling would be about the same quantity of similar quality ore to the last.

The SECRETARY then read the statement of accounts, which showed—

Balance last audit	£	524	19	10	
Call made		500	0	0	
Copper ores sold		843	14	1	
Carriage on ditto		72	1	0	= £1940 14 11
Feb. and March costs, including merchants' bills	£1015	15	3		
Dues		41	6	2	
London expenses		15	11	7	= 1072 13 0
Leaving credit balance					£ 868 1 11

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether the March labour cost was paid?

Mr. COHEN: Yes.

Mr. BIRDSEY thought from the success of their enterprise that they would have a good mine. Mr. Borlase was anticipating a fortune from the dues; he supposed they would get a slice of it. The machinery was complete, and would carry them down to the 200. The setting report was likewise favourable.

Mr. BAWDEN said there was not a man in the county who had not taken an interest in the lode, and many had set a value upon it; they would now soon know its value from actual observation, which would be more satisfactory.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what distance they had to drive to come under the ore gone down from the 82 fm. level?

The CHAIRMAN said they did not know; the agents had not stated.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted, and the committee re-elected. Thanks were voted to the committee, Chairman, and to Mr. Bawden, and the meeting separated.

CAMBORNE VEAN AND WHEAL FRANCIS MINING CO.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the account-house on Tuesday, and was numerously attended, Mr. W. H. M. BLEWS in the chair.

The following statement of accounts was submitted and passed:—

Balance from last account	£	6	6	8	
Tutwork pay, November to February		1064	0	5	
Tribute pay, November to February		594	17	1	
Lord's dues		64	0	0	
Merchants' bills, &c.		864	6	5	
Loss on proportion of Wheal Francis		181	19	9	= £2775 10 4
Copper ore sold	£1181	17	9		
Black tin		225	4	0	
Arsenic		8	12	3	
Sundry credits		198	11	10	= 1614 5 10
Balance against adventurers					£1161 4 6

The following report was read:—

April 20.—Since our last meeting we have driven the 222 fm. level 3 fms. east of sump winze, on the south lode, the first fathom producing good samples of tinstuff, which, with the known tin ground gone down from the 212 gives us reason to expect that we have a much longer run of tin ground in this than we had in the level above, having yet to drive 15 fms. before we reach the good tin ground found in the 212. The lode in the present end is composed of iron, quartz, peach, mundic, and tin; the lode is large, and carrying 4 ft. wide, and from the assays made we find it will pay for driving. The 180, east of engine-shaft cross-cut, we have driven on the middle lode, under the rich ore ground found in the 70, but on dialling these levels, and finding they were not on the same parts of the lode, we suspended driving the 180, and put the men to sink the winze in the 170. To find the true position of each level we have sunk 3 fms., and hope to communicate with the 180 in the course of this week. We have driven the 106 on the caunter lode to cut the Town lode. In the present end the lode is small, but kindly, and we hope soon to be able to report that we are upon the Town lode, for from the underlie in the upper levels we are just upon the point of cutting it. In the 96 we have found a very promising lode on the north part of engine lode, and have driven through ground worth 20*l*. per fm. The lode at present is about 1 ft. wide, and worth 6*l*. per fm. The same lode we have cut in the 80 and in the 70, and have raised some very good ores from this part, a glance at which, on our floors, would convince anyone that deposits of rich ore are yet to be found in the old mine, a considerable portion of the lode being yet undeveloped. In sinking the new shaft we find the ground is very hard, running through iron floors. We are sinking with all the speed we can, at a cost of 35*l*. per fm., the men paying all, and working nearly from Sunday night to Sunday morning. In driving the 150 west in Wheal Francis, on the south lode, we have a lode 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm.; in this level, being many fathoms west of any communication with any other level, the air is bad, and in order to ventilate it, so as to open up this part of the mine (there being a great length of ore ground in the backs that will work well on tribute if ventilated), we would sink the boundary winze below the 120 to communicate with the 150; it is now down 16 fms.. This will not add to the cost, for the lode in the 56 being split up into small and unproductive branches, we have taken the men away and put them in the winze. We have made some little change in the tribute pitches for the adventurers' advantage, and have about 60 at work. The prospects of the mine we consider better than at last meeting, but our costs have been increased by our having altered our pitwork and machinery, which was, after 18 years' service, in a bad state, and as Stray Park engine draws their water, we are not needing such large pitwork, and have put in smaller, and the saving of fuel, &c., will be at once felt. We have not completed all our improvements, but the materials are in hand and charged in the accounts before you, which are thus heavier than they would have been, but we believe the work will soon, by its more economical working, repay us for the first cost. Our pumping engine, whim engine, and crusher, are in efficient order, and equal to our wants. Our next sampling will be more advantageous to the adventurers than any preceding ones, and we hope to maintain the continuous progress in the value of our returns as for several samplings we have done.—J. VIVIAN, N. CLYMO.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his satisfaction at the financial position of the mine, and stated that, notwithstanding the largeness of the last call (which, owing to the accounts being deferred, was not made till Feb. 7), the arrears of call were of the most trifling character; and referred also to the greatly improved position of the adventure at the close of four months' working ending Feb. 28, the loss on which, including heavy outlay for materials, would be covered by a call of 5*s*. per share, the preceding one having been 7*s*. 9*d*., and intimated that a continued progress in the returns would, he believed, render each succeeding call less heavy—a result to be mainly attributed to the judicious economy of the present management.

Mr. HENRY ROGERS (solicitor to the company) intimated that, at the request of the committee, he had seen Mr. Wm. Vawdrey in reference to the account pending between the adventurers and Mr. Vawdrey, and an agreement had been made to leave the subject to the arbitration of Mr. Wm. Harvey, of Hayle, and Mr. Richard Lanyon, of Kennall Vale; and a resolution was passed authorising these gentlemen to act in the matter.

The agents also submitted a detailed report to the adventurers.

A vote of thanks was passed to the committee of management for their valuable services, and a similar compliment to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

ROUND HILL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, on Thursday, Mr. HADOW in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD read the notice convening the meeting, and the accounts, which showed a debit balance of 322*l*. 5*s*. 5*d*., to meet which there was a balance of 375*l*. 5*s*. arrears of call. The report was then read, as follows:—

Since the last general meeting we have sunk the new engine-shaft from the 52 to the 62, fixed 20 fms. 6-in. drawing-lift, cased and divided shaft, and made everything complete to the latter level. The 62 cross-cut has been driven south-east 2 fms. 5 feet, at which point we have intersected the lode; and, judging from present appearances, we believe it will turn out to be a strong masteriy one. The cross-cut north-west of shaft has been driven 1 fm. 5 ft. 4 in., and we calculate we have 4 fms. to drive in this direction to reach the lode. The 52, north of new engine-shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 5 ft., on a lode averaging 2½ feet wide, producing occasional stones of ore, but not to value; lode in present end 3 ft. wide, of kindly appearance, but at present unproductive; this end will be forth to the end of Tittley's bunch in about 3 fms. further driving; there is a considerable stream of water flowing from the breast, and we hope soon to be in a position to sink a winze below the 40 in the ore ground. The 52 has been driven south of said shaft 33 fms. 2 ft. 5 in., on a lode averaging 6 ft. wide, which for the first 20 fms. yielded occasional stones of ore, but from that point to the present end opened productive ground, which is now being stoped on tutwork, and from which we are getting the principal part of our returns. There is a good orey lode gone down in the bottom of this level, north and south of Jones's winze. In the stopes in back of the 52, north and south of said winze, the lode is about 5 ft. wide, worth on an average 25 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The 40, south of engine-shaft, has been driven 11 fms. 4 ft. 3 in., lode averaging 1 ft. wide—tribute ground; this bargain is suspended. The 40, north of said shaft, has been driven 4 fms. 1 ft. 7 in.; lode small and unproductive; this end is forth to the shale. The 30, south of shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 3 ft., on a lode averaging 20 in. wide—good tribute ground; in the present end the lode is small, not to value. The 30, on caunter lode, has been driven 2 fms. 5 ft., in good tribute ground. Our great object now is to push forward the 52 and 62 north to the great bunch that has been continuous from the surface to the bottom of the 40, and below which we have followed it as far as the water would admit of; the 62 south to reach the run of Jones's bunch; a winze from the 40 to the 52 north of shaft; the 30 north through the shale, to prove the lode on the other side; and the 30 south to intersect the east and west lode seen in the adit level. Considering that our present returns are about meeting the working expenses, a discovery in either of the foregoing points will turn the scale, and give us great hope in the future. We have 11 pitches working by 28 men, at tributes varying from 130*s*. to 160*s*. per ton of lead ore. Since the last general meeting we have opened ground as follows:—On course of lode, 62 fms. 2 ft. 3 in.; stoping, 158 fms. 3 ft. 9 in.; sinking winzes, cross-cuts, &c., 32 fms. 4 ft. 2 in.=253 fms. 4 ft. 2 in. Persons employed:—Tutwork, 33; tribute, 28; kibble fillers and lander trammers, 7; enginemen, 2; smiths and carpenters, 3; dresser and pitman, 2; boys and girls on the floors, 30; agents, 3=101; exclusive of carriers of lead, coal, timber, &c. We have about 20 tons of dressed lead at surface, and calculate that our sampling next week will be about 35 tons of usual quality ore.—A. WATERS, R. WATERS.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said he believed that the company had a good agent, and though the report just read was one more for the future than for the present, yet it gave reasonable expectations of better results during the present year.

Mr. DUNSFORD, in answer to a question, stated that the arrears of call amounted to 375*l*. 5*s*.; and that though the call had been made in March, 1858, it had not until very recently been applied for, as during part of last year the mine made profits, and the call was not needed. He believed they would be able to go on for some time without any farther assistance. The accounts and report were then passed.

It was then resolved that a special general meeting be called, to be held on May 16, for the purpose of forfeiting all shares on which the call of 5*s*. per share, made March 24, 1858, shall then remain unpaid.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

DOLCOATH MINE.—A late shareholder in this valuable mine informs me that in the year 1851 he purchased a 179th share in it for the sum of 15*l*., which he sold shortly afterwards for 18*l*. He repurchased in 1857 the same share for 95*l*., received in dividends thereon 95*l*., and sold it about six months ago for 315*l*., and by selling he *lost* 300*l*.! This is a specimen of Cornish mining.—R. SYMONS.

CRELAKE, in the month of May, intends sampling 1000 tons of lead and copper ore. The shaft is nearly down to the 40; and a new engine is purchased, which is to be erected on the eastern part of the mine. No call has been made in this promising young mine, nor a general meeting called. It is said that a meeting will be called when the purser is in a position to pay a dividend.

DEVON AND COURTENAY sampling will be the best they have had, both in number of tons and quality of ore. The mine looks well in the bottom levels; the sale of ore will nearly pay the working expenses.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—They are now down to the 36, and commenced driving both east and west on the lode, worth 60*l*. per fm. for copper ore. The lode in bottom of the winze sinking in the 24 east is worth 100*l*. per fm. The lode in bottom of winze sinking in the adit level, on the north lode, is worth 30*l*. per fm. The cross-cut from the 24 is expected to reach this lode daily, and not the slightest doubt exists of its proving rich, as this cross-cut has drained the cross-course 100 fms. further west. They will sample, on the 28th inst., 150 tons of good ore, and next sampling will be at least 200 tons. The dividends will be resumed next meeting, or the one following.

WHEAL SIDNEY is looking well; the new machinery is in good working order, and the new shaft steadily sinking—ground easy. The next sale of tin will be large, and it is expected will leave a profit.

HECKWOOD TIN MINE.—Important discoveries are being made in the backs of the lodes in this mine. This week the men fixed tackle in one of the pits on the north lode, and yesterday they broke some fine stones of tin at the shallow depth of about 14 ft. The lode is full 4 ft. wide, and still going larger and richer for tin as the men sink; the lode is all good work for tin so far as seen. Mr. Gulley, of Tavistock, this week assayed various samples from different parts of the lodes, and the average produce is—South lode, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff; north lode, 1 cwt. 0 qr. 19 lbs. to the ton of stuff, and worth from 75*l*. to 80*l*. per ton, and free from arsenic; 14 lbs. to the ton will pay for stamping. This sett must be considered of importance, as several mining agents have inspected it during the week, and they express their opinion that it is one of the finest discoveries of tin lodes known for many years past, and can be worked to great advantage, there being sufficient water-power for all stamping machinery and other purposes, and has the command of a hill upwards of 60 fms. in height.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER will sample a good pile of ore, and daily expecting to cut the south lode, which is a matter of great importance for the future welfare of the mine.

MINING IN SOUTH WALES.—A company is in course of formation for the purpose of extending the working of the Llandilo Lead and Zinc Mines, in the county of Carmarthen. From a careful inspection and survey, it is thought that this already extensive sett will be considerably increased in value by the development of various lodes yet unexplored. Its position is highly conducive to success, being situated in a well-known mineral district, but a short remove from the improving town of Llandilo, and contiguous to the railway station. Mr. J. A. Phillips, who has inspected the property, is of opinion that it will prove very productive of blende of an excellent quality; and as the strata in which the lode is embedded are very congenial, and similar to the ground in the productive mines of Cardigan, there is reason to believe that in depth lead will be made. Water is easily obtainable for dressing, and coals can be purchased at 10*s*. per ton. These together with other advantages warrant the belief that this property with judicious management, at a comparatively small outlay, will be speedily rendered lastingly profitable. The undertaking, held on a lease of 21 years, 19 of which are unexpired, at a royalty of 1-16th, is proposed to be divided into 10,000 shares, of 1*l*. each, 5*s*. to be paid on allotment.

TREWORLIS MINE (Wendron).—A spirited company (principally the East Wheal Lovell adventurers) have recently started this mine, which was shut up in Chancery, and are about to prosecute it with vigour. There is an engine on the mine, shafts sunk, and levels opened, and tin will be raised immediately and brought to market. It is considered one of the best setts in Wendron.

WHEAL WHIDDON (Ashburton).—This concern is offered to the mining public with good legitimate inducements to invest, and its features certainly deserve the attention of those seeking a safe investment. Its peculiar character is the fact that the speculation usually connected with the introduction of mining investment is entirely removed by the promoters contracting to put the mine into a productive state in 18 months from the commencement of operations—a step which at once shows the nature of the prospects, and affords safety against the evils which often result from bad management. The contract with the promoters has been entered into by Mr. W. H. Gray, of St. Austell, an engineer of repute, and who has long been connected with, and interested in, mining in the neighbourhood. The amount of work, moreover, as detailed in the prospectus, shows its *bona fide* character. The mine is the chief amongst those which gained for the district its ancient celebrity, and as its successful working is of importance to its future welfare, the present mode adopted to put the sett to work is viewed with much satisfaction.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—A requisition is in course of signature for calling a special general meeting of adventurers "to consider the proceedings in Chancery in the different suits against Jeffry Lang, Henry Hooper, Robert Sergeant, and Henry Vatcher, and the propriety of continuing, compromising, or abandoning them, and the general position and affairs of the company in relation thereto, and to determine and decide thereon; also to consider the rules, regulations, management, conditions, and prospects of the mine, and to determine the proper course to be taken in relation thereto."

NORTH FORTESCUE continues to present remarkable indications of mineral deposits at no great depth. One or two of the lodes recently discovered show lead in the gossan, a few feet below the surface; and when we take into consideration the stratum in which the lodes are found, together with their number and character (there being eight within 110 fms.), there is good reason to expect that as soon as we get the shaft down, say, 20 fms., and intersect the lodes at that depth, we shall have one of the most promising, if not most productive, lead mines in this-or any other district in Cornwall. We have completed the costeaning, and laid open eleven lodes,—eight lead lodes, and three copper lodes,—all of them strong, well-defined courses, so that we are now able to pronounce with confidence the proper position for the shaft, and rarely has a shaft been commenced with such flattering prospects; and notwithstanding this young mine has not created a great stir during the time we have been carrying on the preliminary operations, she has been well and firmly held (the majority in London), and no shares floating in the market, yet the time cannot be very distant when North Fortescue will be more talked of than at the present time. Whatever be the result, we are resolved to work the mine legitimately, and everything warrants great expectations.—W. VERRAN.

NORTH BULLER MINE.—A careful survey of this property in connection with East Basset will at once convince the most sceptical of its prospective value as a probable chance of a great discovery. The shaft is being sunk below the 85, the lode in which is 3 to 4 ft. wide, containing good stones of copper ore. In the 78 a junction has taken place which is likely to cause a bunch of ore quickly. In the 65, driving west, the lode is improving, and in a few fathoms will reach the ore-bearing ground parallel with the same channel of metalliferous clay-slate as in East Basset, which is the cause of such a splendid course of ore in that mine. The same results may be expected to ensue in North Buller, when the property, which is now selling at 8*l*. or 10*l*. per share, would rival its rich neighbour East Basset, worth 225*l*. per share. A demand has lately sprung up in the locality of the mine for shares, showing the high estimation it is held in, and likely to continue.

CARGOLL MINE was almost abandoned at the 60 fathom level, but the workings were proceeded with in the 70 fm. level, the appearances greatly improved, and now in the 80 fm. level they have a good mine.

NEW CROW HILL.—We have had a breakage of a rod and two brasses, but it is all right again. The lode in the 15 fathom level is looking well. We have another pitch in the 35 fm. level, to two men, at 10*s*. in 1*l*. for silver-lead, and 6*s*. per ton for mundic. Capt. Champion spent the whole of Thursday in a very minute inspection of the mine, and he has expressed a full belief that if the workings are only persevered in it will soon be a good mine. He appears to think it better than ever; he likes our lode in the 15 fm. level.

WHEAL FURSDEN never looked so well as at present, and if it continues to improve may be fairly expected to equal in value its neighbours—Wendron Consols, East Wheal Lovel, Calvadnack, and others.

RITTON CASTLE.—A general survey of the district in which this mine is situated having recently been made by the Government Surveyor, the following extracts will show the highly-favourable opinion entertained of the metalliferous veins from which such immense returns of lead have been obtained, being above 1-10th of the whole produce of the kingdom:—In tracing the main lode running through the Bog, the returns from which would appear fabulous if not supported by good authority, the main vein has been proved through Ritton Castle to the White Grit Mines. This vein has been intersected in the centre of Ritton Castle by other productive veins, hence the prospect of meeting with large deposits of lead ore in Ritton Castle, which forms the centre of all the productive veins of the district. Vigorous operations are going on to develope this valuable property, which cannot well fail to handsomely repay all who invest.

THE CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINES.—The satisfactory progress made at the works, under the supervision of the directors, who are business men, such as to inspire confidence that the produce will ensure the best attention and command the highest position in the market, which hitherto has been supplied with inferior article from Ceylon and Germany. This company being in a position to supply the trade with the pure lead, also have a large quantity applicable to the manufacture of crucible and the casting of shot and shell, which is in great demand at the present time. The proceeds will be applied towards dividends. There is a great probability of meeting with a large deposit of silver-lead in the adjoining mines, belonging to the company, which of itself are considered most valuable, and most likely to add additional returns of profit to the shareholders.

WEST TOLVADDEN.—There is a lode worth from 2 to 3 tons per fathom of rich ore in the sink on the beach. A level will be driven to cut it at the 20, which from appearance great things may be expected.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—It is amusing to note the claims of relationship put forth by the various companies recently introduced to the public to the celebrated Devon Great Consols main lode, when it is affirmed by Mr. J. H. Hitchins, the discoverer of this splendid mine, that the main lode in that mine is proved to continue into Great Wheal Martha. In support of which, Mr. J. H. Hitchins has undertaken the management; and, by reference to his report, it is clear the same results may be anticipated in Great Wheal Martha. An available capital of 5000*l*. is set apart to effectually develope this mineral property. The engine-shaft is sunk 40 fms., and upon the engine being set to work returns of copper ore will be at once made, there being large quantities of ore that can be set at low and remunerative tributes.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—The 80 east is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, bargains improving. At the last account 1500*l*. was credited, the next 2000*l*., and next after it 2400*l*. On the 26th inst. they sampled 110 tons, worth 1300*l*., for the month. This mine appears to be opening well.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—Noiselessly as they have been working here considerable progress has been made, and the mine has greatly improved lately. The western, or flat-rod shaft, has at length got clear of the elvan, and reached clean killas. This is a most important point, when you bear in mind that the adjoining mines—Great Wheal Alfred especially—have made rich courses of ore immediately under this, a similar channel of elvan. It is gratifying to find that the appearances of the ground in the shaft are more and more promising for copper, almost in every foot sinking; and we have no doubt that when the lode is taken down in the 110 it will be found rich. I ought to mention here that the shaft is sinking on the north wall of the lode, but that from the 95 down to the present depth—13 fathoms below the last-mentioned level—no lode has been taken down, or a hole even shot in, for fear of tapping the water before a plunger-lift is fixed. In the cross-cut driving north in the 95 they are in daily expectation of cutting the Great Wheal Alfred main lode. The head agent tells me there is now a larger stream of water proceeding from the end than he has ever seen in any mine; and I know that he has inspected, over and over again, most of the mines in this county and Devon. The country is strongly tinctured green, which circumstance, with the abundance of water, leads one to suppose that a masterly lode is close ahead. Should it be cut rich, the prospects of this mine will be considerably enhanced; in fact, this would make an entirely new mine, the lode being untouched at surface. The channel of ground here is totally different from that of the old mine; instead of a hard grey elvan, it is a beautiful light soft killas, easy to work, and inexpensive. The western ground is opening up very well; the 55, or shallow level, has passed through about 15 fathoms of good ore, and is still good in the end, whilst the 65 and 75 are being brought under this ore ground as rapidly as possible. A winze is being sunk below the 55, and when communicated to the 65, which will be accomplished in about two months, a large increase in the returns may be expected.

PROVIDENCE, TRELYON, and MARGERY are just as usual. Margery sampled 295 tons of copper ore on Tuesday last.

NORTH BULLER.—The position and value of this mine is beyond question, and as the workings are continued west towards the great cross-course, the chance of success seems certain for equally as large a deposit of copper ore as East Basset, adjoining; and considering the junction of this lode with the tin lode, places the property of North Buller in a highly important position, and deserving of immediate attention at the present price, which cannot fail to repay the investor. From the indications presented, the shares are more likely to advance to 50*l*. than were East Basset a few months since, and are now worth 225*l*. per share, after paying their first dividend of

TRETOIL AND MESSER UNITED.—We often wonder at the trifles that add value to or depress mining shares; and frequently also do we notice that the most important features are lost sight of until too late in mining properties. An instance of this kind recently occurred in connection with this property. One of the large shareholders having resolved upon selling all his interest, was reminded that one of the lodes which had produced in Tretoil sett some 70,000*l*. worth of copper ore was standing entire throughout the Messer sett for 250 fms. in length; he was quite startled at the announcement, and suddenly changed from a seller to a buyer. It is difficult to say what extent such a determination may affect his property, seeing that this lode will shortly reached by a cross-cut from Mitchell's shaft, at a depth of 83 fms. from surface, which appears to have been the most important point considered at the time the Tretoil shareholders purchased the Messer sett.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—Europe is now fast becoming a compli
tion: a glance at the map, by even one of the stendiest of eyes, presents indicatio
change which the most prescient of minds cannot reduce to either order or certainty
attempt an idea of the future is a chaos; whilst, flitting about the surface of the
more or less in relief, are discerned the animated figures of the future actors in the
political drama about to be played, as it appears, between the 40th and 48th degre
north latitude, of which the volcanic signal may happen to be the field of Mars
whilst, conspicuous amongst the *jouers des grande rôles*, is to be discerned the ex
but protected in our country, and now the Imperial imposter of the world, whose po
as now suddenly developed, is to subjugate all law, all order, and every shade or at
at peaceful progress. But the immediate effect of the delinquencies of the indiv
pointed at has been to spread ruin and desolation, of an intensity not easily to b
scribed, over the bourses of Europe, and more particularly those of his own and o
country, as the most proximate to the agitation produced; and a list now lies bef
of the names of some fifty prostrated firms, or individuals, most of whom, after a
career of business, will be never more heard of as members of the Stock Exchan
whilst the pecuniary losses of the monied community are in amount, and in the sp
forty-eight hours, fabulous. Such, indeed, was the state of panic and distrust at an
hour on the morning of Thursday in this week, that the leading stock dealt in—Br
railways—were, so to speak, perfectly unsaleable; an unprecedented state of things
writer believes, since the year 1835, when the great revulsion in value in Spanish
rities equally prostrated the speculative element, and left a legacy of struggle an
trenchment to the then, as now, victims of unhallowed treachery and ambition.

The immediate effect of the events thus glanced at has been of a slight character
gards the mining market, and, for reasons which it is not difficult to the writer t
scribe, this market must be less affected than any other by any revulsion like the
sent, not of a commercial but of a strictly political character, as in the first plac
metals are more or less essentials to the prosecution of war, whether in the shape of
and tear, or of reparations and creations of ships and arms, whilst their production
be lessened in consequence of an abstraction of their producing labourers to war
poses. In the next place, the established class of dividend mines, whose progre
isolated districts of our islands is apart from the influence of passing events, who p
the "even tenor of their way," almost unseen by mortal eye; once established as
have, within themselves, the motive power of progress with which no extraneous e
interfere. The same argument, it is admitted, does not apply to the progressive cl
mines, which, on the contrary, depend for ailment upon *capital* to be laid out upon
which may be intercepted even by public opinion acting upon enterprise with th
pressing effects engendered by mistrust or timidity. The effect to be looked for i
fore, a continued support to mines of the dividend class, and fluctuations in the
all others of a nature regulated by the quantity of stock which may appear on the m
by private individuals as sellers: whilst, if the writer might offer advice on the
point, it would be to hold rather than to sell shares in such mines as have progr
already towards dividends, or, if a strong desire exists to realise, to exchange the
dividend stocks, which may be fearlessly held for income during whatever state o
pression may supervene the present crisis.

Out of an agitated market it is, of course, difficult to collect precise details; bu
mines most in request during the week have embraced almost the entire Dividend
and of progressive ones, Great Retallack, St. Day United, East Trefusis, North Fr
Old Tolgus United, Tolvadden, Wheal Unity, Condurrow, Wheal Trefusis, Hi
Down, North Downs, North Roskear, Rosewarne and Herland, Wheal Grenville,
Bertha (fluctuating, as usual, but at present between 18*s*. and 20*s*.), Wheal Ludcott
gery, Tamar Consols, North Crofty, South Caradon Wheal Hooper, Kelly Bray (a
improved report, and shares should be bought), and East Wheal Russell; with thi
ter mine it may be predicated that the public are at present not in high humou
shares having from 32*l*. descended to 8*l*. per share, or a loss of three-fourths of the
they were selling at two months ago. The reports from the mine are watched
the usual anxiety by speculators; but it is rather remarkable that it does n
respond to their hopes of resuscitation, although it is quite within the limits of

...ay that it may do so, and that suddenly, for the reason that, being of what is technically understood a mine of a "bunchy" character, a fresh deposit of ore may be met with any time, in which event its value would again advance, and perhaps beyond the intrinsic worth of the discovery. It is understood that the greatest energy is employed upon its development, and, such being the case, the future of East Russell is a pure speculation, whilst the present price of the shares certainly gives much less chance of loss than profit, especially when it is remembered that their value is now scarcely above that at which they ruled before the late important development of the lode in the 66 fathom level took place.

The writer, considering his very peculiar position regarding the mine, retrospectively, feels great satisfaction in stating to the shareholders in Catherine and Jane Consols (lead mines, in 7146 shares, in Merionethshire, with 14s. per share paid and expended upon it) that, after a long course of exploration in the deep adit level with that object in view, the agent announces the fact of the cutting of the lode on the north part, where they have "already broken fine stones of ore from it." On a reference to the useful tables of sales of lead ores for the first quarter of 1859 (see Journal, p. 285) it appears that 38 tons were sold, producing 529*l.*, in addition to which 22 tons have since been sold, at 13*l.* 13s. 6d. per ton, and about twenty tons more are reported by the purser to the writer as "on the dues." Looking, now, at the sound financial state of the mine, and to the fact (which cannot too often be reiterated, because it is unique) that the dues on all ores belong to the company, and that the present rate of returns of ore is yielding handsome profits, there must be a great advance on these shares, which rule already at 7s. 6d. buyers, and were very lately difficult of sale at 4s. 6d. to 5s.

In consequence of the offer made by the writer to review the statistics of new setts of promise (a task he enters upon with pleasure, but without responsibility as to results), various communications have reached him. From Wales, a country rich in lead mines, a complaint is made of a want of general publicity being given to the merits of a number of really flourishing concerns, some of which are now paying, or have already paid, dividends. Cwm Erfin, in Cardigan, in 867 shares, with 7*l.* 10s. per share paid, is about paying a second dividend of 10s. or 15s. per share. The shares are cheap at 12½. Rhiwfal United (why not inserted in the Journal?) is represented as returning 150 tons of blende (spelter) per month, and in March last sampled 20 tons of lead ore; shares 20s. Works are accomplished on this mine which are reported as of an "astonishing" character, and lead coming in in the deep levels from below, *instead of blende*. These shares may take a leap when they become better known. Brynford Hall, in 100 shares, near Holywell, has paid 13*l.* per share in dividends; and simultaneously with its introduction on the market, about five years since, came Herward United, also in 100 shares, upon which 74*l.* per share has been expended; whilst it appears by the list of sales of lead ores (*vide* Journal of April 23, p. 285) that Brynford Hall sold 55 tons, and Herward United 32 tons, in the past quarter, the present rate of production being far beyond that of the period quoted. The value put upon these shares is 60*l.* to 70*l.* each; and, as the writer chances to be intimately acquainted with the history and progress of both concerns from their origin, he has no hesitation in recommending the shares as a perfectly safe investment, at a considerable advance on the above prices. Bronfloyd Mine (limited), in 2000 shares (of which a portion are fully paid up), is represented as "making a profit of 300*l.* per quarter, and will shortly be in a much more prosperous state." The management, it is to be feared, is rather of an indefinite and exclusive character, and aloof from the influence of the market; dealings in the shares are, consequently difficult—a rather unhappy position for shareholders wishing to realise. Ribden and Oakamoor Mines, in Staffordshire, are put forward as valuable properties, but it is to be regretted that the promoters should have constituted them in (respectively) 15,000 and 20,000 shares—numbers, it may be feared, too exaggerated for *bona fide* purposes, unless they could be brought within the arena of the Stock Exchange. Wheal Whiddon Tin and Copper (Ashburton) has been reported upon very favourably by five mining agents of respectability, amongst whom, of course, by Mr. Ennor, and all appear to agree that it contains valuable lodes of tin and copper. If this undertaking is at all likely to realise the expectations of its promoters, and the predictions of the practical miners who have reported upon it, the writer recommends the removal of the management to some respectable London agency. North Minera shares are perfectly quiescent; and why? From Central Minera they report the cutting "of a fine lode in the shaft, with splendid lumps of ore throughout, some weighing ½ cwt., and a good course of ore expected before long." The management of this mine, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, in proximity to the celebrated Minera Mines, has been entrusted to Mr. Henry Peet, of St. Helen's-place, from whose superintendence of the reports and accounts the writer predicts all the good that could be desired by the adventurers.

P.S. It is just announced in a third edition of the *Times* that a revolution has broken out in Italy—the revolution being the rising of the patriots in the Dukedom of Tuscany; the Grand Duke himself, having refused to abdicate, has retired to Bologna (in the Roman States), and the duchy is at present under the dictatorship of Sardinia. This event is, of course, the signal for the rising of all the small states of Italy, which will "cut out" work for the persons who are about to enter on actual war; and it is more than probable that either France or Austria will find herself in a wrong position. Stirring events will, however, now follow each other in such quick succession that speculation and conjecture is useless, and may, therefore, be dispensed with.

MR. PETER WATSON, in his "Circular," remarks—"Although my Circular has never yet been made a vehicle for the discussion of politics, or the war question, I cannot refrain from alluding to the complication which is now come over the horizon, for the purpose of counselling my readers not to take alarm and sell their good mining shares, under the apprehension that prices may greatly recede, which I do not believe will be the case, when it is considered that the mining interest has of late stood aloof from any other speculative stock, and established a market of its own on so firm a basis that it is likely to stand the test of any convulsion which does not directly affect England. With the expression of this opinion, I proceed to remark that there is no visible change in the market up to the hour of my circular issuing. All dividend mines in particular remain firm, and in speculative shares East Russell, as might be expected from the late reports from the mine, have dropped gradually to 8*l.* per share, where they will probably remain at present, but buyers."

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE: The Mining Market, notwithstanding the threatening state of political matters on the Continent, and the violent fluctuations in prices of all kinds of securities on the Stock Exchange, has been remarkably steady, and prices of mining shares generally have been fairly maintained. This affords another proof of the great advantages this class of property possesses over almost any other. Dividend mines that have large reserves of ore are not seriously affected by the great convulsions that tend to disparage the value of other investments. As in the case of the Crimean war, metals command a good price, and the mining market is active. Comparing dividend and progressive mines with Consols, Turkish, and all other foreign stocks, bank, steam-ship, and other shares during these troublous times, how favourably they contrast. While the fluctuations in the latter have been such as to entail enormous losses on the investors, and utter ruin to a large number of operators in the Stock Exchange, British mines have fairly sustained their prices. For instance, South Caradon, West Seton, West Caradon, Tolvaddon, and Tincroft, all good dividend mines, are no cheaper, on the whole, than they were previously to the rumour of the declaration of war on the Continent. Many other mines may be instanced as not being at all affected in price; still the investing public have preferred risking their money in foreign loans, railways, &c., rather than in property that does not really partake of anything approaching the same amount of risk, while it would give them 15 to 25 per cent. per annum in dividends. Sooner or later it must occur to them to select mines, in preference to the other precarious stocks alluded to. South Caradon, West Caradon, and West Seton are still in much favour, and have been in good demand. The downward movement in East Russell is attributable to no other cause than the rapid falling off in the prospects of the mine, and without a favourable change the shares must necessarily go lower, as it is an admitted fact that, with the exception of the ore in the winze, the mine is very poor. Even at the present price (8*l.* per share), the mine is selling at a higher rate than Tincroft, which pays about 20s. per share per annum in dividends. It seems invidious to draw comparisons with regard to the relative merits of mines, but it must appear an anomaly to see East Russell quoted at the rate of 32,000*l.*; while Wheal Addams, which, according to the reports in the "Quarterly," promises to be a paying mine, is quoted at less than 4000*l.* for its entirety. Let Wheal Addams stand on its real merits, and a little time, with the present management, will prove who is correct. The sampling at Tolvaddon, on Tuesday, of 472 tons of good quality ore, shows the productiveness of this mine. It is not improbable that the next will be much larger, as in addition to the present sampling about 100 tons of ore, dressed and undressed, remained on the floors. The recent important discoveries in the winze west of Gundry's shaft, together with that in the latter-named place, has increased the value of the mine considerably, and proves it one of the cheapest as well as one of the best investments in the List. Huntingdon Tin Mine is attracting attention; very favourable reports have been given on its merits by Messrs. John Hitchins and Capt. Reynolds, whose reputations are a sufficient guarantee of this being a mine of more than ordinary prospects. The uncertain state of things on the Stock Exchange will necessarily induce parties to turn their attention to British mines to invest their spare capital. The present high price of metals encourages a belief that stocks are not large, and current rates maintained; hence the usual dividends from the respective mines will be fully sustained.

WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT "THE CORNER."

However lamentable may have been the consequences produced by the war cry to the members of the Stock Exchange, we trust that its influence will not be extended to the Mining Market. Indeed, we are not at all apprehensive of any serious results as long as the metal market maintains its present advantageous position. The panic in the monetary market may lessen to a certain degree the desire of speculation, but whilst mines continue to return their products, which meet a ready sale at excellent and remunerative prices, allowing dividends after the rate of from 15 to 25 per cent., we cannot anticipate a danger that may never reach us. We have seen many panics in the money market during the last 17 years, but its influence upon the mining market has not produced that prejudicial effect when the mineral productions of the country have met fair remuneration.

At Wheal Trelawny account, on Monday, a dividend of 1560*l.* (30s. per share) was declared. The mine is represented to be in a very profitable position, with every probability of a similar dividend for the current quarter.

Shares in the following mines have changed hands during the week:—West Caradon, 86 to 88; Providence, 93 to 97; Wheal Margaret, 70 to 75; Rosewarne United, 55 to 57½; Wheal Trelawny, 32 to 33, ex div.; Wheal Basset, 195 to 200; East Basset, 215 to 220; South Frances, 200 to 205; Hingston Down Consols, 4¼ to 4½; Lady Bertha, 19s. to 21s.; South Caradon, 235 to 245; Tincroft, 4¼ to 4¾; South Condurrow, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Stray Park, 11½ to 12½; West Seton, 415 to 420; Wheal Charlotte, 2 to 2⅛; St. Day United, 1¼ to 1⅜; Wheal Grenville, 3¼ to 3⅜; United Mines, 110 to 115; North Roskear, 21⅛ to 22½; Wheal Grylls, 5 to 5⅛; East Trefusis, 5¼ to 5½; Kelly Bray, 2¼ to 2½; East Russell, 9½, 9, 8½, 8; Tretoil and Messer, 2⅛ to 2¼; North Robert, 2¼ to 2⅜; North Downs, 5⅛ to 5¾; Pedn-an-drea, 2⅛ to 2⅜.

From private letters we learn that Hingston Down is likely to become a very productive mine, and those who are well acquainted with the general character of the mine have bought largely, in anticipation of an early improvement.

Lady Bertha shares have been largely dealt in during the week, and although the mine is very much improved, and the financial position excellent, the shares have sustained considerable undulations; still the general impression is that they must rise.

South Condurrow shares have been in demand, and several transactions have taken place since the meeting on the 20th inst. The mine is reported to have improved, and a credit balance of 750*l.* carried forward.

A correspondent, referring to the mines in the Caradon district, states that West Caradon was looking remarkably well, and shares were in good demand. At Marke Valley, they put their whim-engine to work on Saturday last, but there is nothing new in the underground operations. At Caradon Wheal Hooper, they are cross-cutting towards the lodes, which they expect to cut shortly. At Caradon and Slade Mines, we hear they have some good stones of copper ore at Slade. It is the opinion of many that if this mine were effectually developed it would prove a profitable concern, but to do so they must have a more powerful engine.

A trial of importance to the mining public was heard at Westminster, before Mr. Baron Watson, *re* Morcom *v.* Hosking. It appears that Morcom, acting for Mr. Peter Watson, purchased of the defendant Hosking 10 (1024th) shares (now divided 5120) in Wheal Charlotte, and, not delivering the same, a loss of 145*l.* accrued in the re-purchase, for which amount the defendant was sued. The defence set up was that he (the defendant) sold the shares for a Mr. Sealey, of Marazion, who refused to deliver the said shares in consequence of a sudden rise in their market value. The verdict was for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Wheal Charlotte, Sortridge, Wheal Grylls, and Tretoil shares, which were in considerable demand a few weeks since, have receded in price; and Crebor, Wheal Addams, Redmoor, and Devon and Courtenay, which were freely sought for about the same period, are remarkably quiet.

At Tavy Consols, we learn that an improvement has taken place in the 56 east, the lead being worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. Bryntail report, received yesterday, advises the shipment of 30½ tons of lead ore for sale at Liverpool, and that from 10 to 12 tons were nearly ready for another parcel; and that the lode in the 25 east was further improved, and approaching the rich bunch of ore going down from the 10.

This day (Friday) being the bi-monthly account-day, and the Easter holidays, have rendered the current a short week for general business, consequently the market has not been very active, although a fair amount in leading or dividend mines has been transacted, and other shares have found buyers, notwithstanding the fluctuations which have taken place. The account appears to have passed off in a most satisfactory manner; and although many East Russells have been delivered at the maximum prices contracted during the past fortnight, we believe the greater portion, if not all, have been settled for this day. These shares have been done at 8, thereby confirming the opinion we have repeatedly advanced during the late disastrous mania for them.

FIVE O'CLOCK.—It must be highly gratifying to all interested in mining to learn that there is not a single defaulter in this day's settlement, and that every engagement has been completed, as far as we can learn; whilst upwards of 40 failures have been declared in the House since the panic on Monday last. East Russells closed at 8¼, buyers.

THE KAPUNDA MINING COMPANY (AUSTRALIA).

This company has been the subject of much enquiry lately, but hitherto we have been unable to furnish the information sought, as refusal to give details has always been made at the office, and reporters have not been admitted at the meetings. We are now, however, enabled to give a transcript of the last balance-sheet, which, we apprehend, will much surprise those correspondents who are in darkness as to the facts of the case. From this document it appears that the total working capital, obtained through the sale of shares, is only 5599*l.*, therefore of the entire share capital of 78,000 of 1*l.* each no less than 72,500 remain either in the hands of the vendors of the property, or the company. The undertaking, we may add, is not protected by the Act for the limitation of liability.

BALANCE-SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1857.

ASSETS.

The Kapunda property		£78,000 0 0	
Buildings—Additions and improvements on this account since the formation of the company in 1851		£	500 0 0
Smelting—Ditto ditto ditto			500 0 0
Machinery—Cost of engines purchased since ditto			6,835 2 2
Land—Purchase of Section No. 1405	£122 0 0		
Purchase of portions of land from the North Kapunda Company, adjoining the mines of this company	237 1 6=		359 1 6
Stores—Cost of wire-rope			19 2 6
Capt. C. H. Bagot—Amount due by him			280 0 0
Masterman and Co.—Balance in their hands			345 0 6
South Australian Banking Company—Balance in their hands			2,817 2 11
Colonial Cash—Bills drawn since the closing of the accounts to Dec. 31, 1857, against the following consignments, all the produce of 1857:—			
Consignment per *Water Nymph*	£2700 0 0		
" " *Maidstone*	2700 0 0		
" " *Shooting Star*	3200 0 0		
" " *Essex*	2250 0 0		
" " *Hugomont*	3500 0 0		
" " *Suffolk*	2500 0 0= £16,850 0 0		
Less amount due to the bank and others in the colony on Dec. 31, 1857	13,426 19 5=		3,423 0 7
Stock Account—Estimated value of firewood at the mine, as per manager's account, to Dec. 31, 1857	£ 3,000 0 0		
Estimated quantity of copper in the ores on hand in the colony, as shown in the balance-sheet for 1856	Tons 129½		
Ores raised in 1857, 4012 t. 18 c. 3 q., of 14½ per cent. average produce, equal to pure copper	574=703⅛		
Less shipped therefrom, and accounted for in the working account	519		
Leaving balance to be accounted for	Tons 184⅛		
At 65*l.* per ton		12,000 0 0	
Estimated value of copper per *Essex*, *Hugomont*, *Suffolk*, and remnants ex *Orient*		9,100 0 0=	24,100 0 0
Total			£39,178 10 2

LIABILITIES.

Capital (78,000 shares of 1*l.* each)		£78,000 0 0	
Note—54,501 shares originally held by proprietors, and 23,499 shares held in trust for the purpose of forming a working capital, making the 78,000 shares.—Of the above 23,499 shares, 5499 have been sold, still leaving 18,000 shares in trust.			
Working Capital—Cash received for 5499 shares		£	5,599 0 0
Bills Payable—For the following promissory notes to the South Australian Banking Company, due Oct. 11, 1858, against copper per *Essex*	£ 2,250 0 0		
Ditto, due Oct. 11, 1858, against copper per *Hugomont*	3,500 0 0		
Ditto, due Oct. 14, 1858, against surpluses	3,526 17 4		
Ditto, due Nov. 6, 1858, against copper per *Suffolk*	2,500 0 0=		11,776 17 4
Debenture Account—Amount due on this account			3,000 0 0
Dividends—Amount unclaimed			87 16 0
Profit and Loss—Balance brought forward	£12,198 15 5		
Add profit on this year's working	6,516 1 5=		18,714 16 10
Total			£39,178 10 2

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINING COMPANY.—Charles Trelease: Report from March 22 to April 4: Raipas: The change of ground which disordered the lode in the 16 fm. stopes continues, and as there is but a small extent of ground left in this place we cannot hold out much hopes of meeting with any permanent improvement. We are still breaking some good ore in the north-west workings, but the quantity is still little; the prospects, however, are by no means discouraging, and we have consequently decided on exploring this promising piece of ground at a deeper point by a level from the levels north of Clark's shaft; we began driving it last week. In other parts of the mine there is no change calling for remark.—Old Mine: In No. 1 workings the prospects have undergone but little change since our last report. In these north stopes the lode is 9 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the south stopes continues equally large and productive, being near 11 ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The 10 fm. level southerly is making satisfactory progress, the lode is about 7 ft. wide, with good saving work intermixed throughout. Bergmester's winze is down between 7 and 8 fms., where the prospects are encouraging, the lode being large, and frequently turns out some good saving work. One of the branches mentioned in our last is still holding down in No. 3 winze; its width is from 4 to 6 in., with much mundic and small portions of copper ore in its composition. It looks very promising, and, on the whole, appearances indicate our being near the lode, and we hope soon to be enabled to report its discovery in this part of the mine. The ground has latterly been harder than usual in the shallow level; the lode continues about 4 ft. wide, with some ores intermixed, but not quite so plentifully as when last reported.—United Mines: The tribute workings in the 35 and 40 still yield moderate returns; in the latter place the lode is large and strong, being 3 ft. wide, and as it is unexplored to the southward we look forward to being able to open out some good tribute ground in that direction. In the driving from Michell's adit the lode continues to develope itself most favourably, being 1½ ft. wide, yielding full 1 ton of ore per fm.—Michell's: During the last week the tributers have been engaged in dressing their returns for the last quarter, there is no material change in their pitch. Thomas's lode, in the south end of the workings, is worth about 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the ground about it continues of the same hard character. At Quænvig the lode has somewhat improved since our last, and when the summer sets in we anticipate making more favourable returns. Advices have been received from Quænangen up to March 22, which states that the workings on lode E continued to present the same cheering features, and the produce for March would be rather over that for the month previous. The prospects had somewhat deteriorated at Wilson's lode, and the stope was yielding but little ore; the cross-cut below is, however, soon expected to reach it, where we hope to find it productive again. The clearing of the old workings on Lode D is progressing favourably, and when the ground is properly squared there will only remain about 5 or 6 feet of water in the bottom, which is no great object, and can be easily managed by a small hand-pump. We have not yet been enabled to examine the lode, but shall soon be able to do so. As the returns for the last quarter are distributed in so many small lots, and partly in an undressed state, we have considered it advisable to defer sending March estimates until next post, by which time a great part of it will be delivered to the smelting-house, when we shall be able to make it with greater accuracy. As well as we can now see, it will be rather over 13 tons fine copper.

FORTUNA MINING COMPANY.—April 18: Canada Incosa: West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The lode in the 3d level, west of Romero's cross-cut, is 2½ ft. wide, very regular and well-defined, and in a good channel of ground; worth 2 tons per fathom. The 4th level, west of Kendall's winze, is in the cross-course, and we are driving direct towards the point where we have found the lode productive in the level above. The 5th level, west of Buen Provecho winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, decomposed granite, and lead ore. The 6th level, east of Addis shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode is 1 foot wide, chiefly quartz, spotted with lead ore. In the 5th level, east of La Gloria winze, the lode is regular, although small, and the ground continues very hard.—East of Taylor's Shaft: The 4th level, east of Garcia's winze, is worth 2½ tons per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of calcareous spar, clay, prian, and lead ore. The lode in the 3d level, east of Lownde's shaft, is 1 foot wide, composed of spar, decomposed granite, and spots of lead, but not enough to value. The 2d level, east of Carro's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode is rather small, but very regular, and not unkindly.—Winzes: O'Shea's winze is worth ½ ton per fm., the lode is 3 feet wide, with a small portion of lead scattered throughout. El Clavel winze is worth ¾ ton per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. A winze in the bottom of the 2d level, east of Lownde's shaft, is worth 1¼ ton per fathom; this winze was sunk by the former workers; the value here given is the value of the lode standing in the ends of the winze.—Shafts: The lode in Henderson's shaft is large and promising, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. At Lownde's shaft we are getting on as fast as the circumstances will admit. We have also made a beginning to sink a new shaft 54 fms. west of O'Shea's, and 51 fms. east of Judd's; this point is exactly over a winze sunk from the 1s t level to the 2d. by the old men, and which we are sinking to convert into a whim-shaft; we have only 8 fms. to sink to make a communication.—Los Salidos: The 4th level, west of Morris's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm.; lode rather small. The 4th level, east of Morris's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. The 3d level, west of Alvina's winze, is still in the elvan course. The 3d level, east of Martinez winze, is worth 1 ton per fm., at present a kindly looking lode of quartz, prian, and lead ore. The 2d level, east of Barriomuevo's winze, is worth 2½ tons per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, chiefly quartz and lead ore.—Winzes: Nune's winze is worth 1 ton per fathom, the lode large and kindly. Modano's winze is worth 2½ tons per fm., a regular and well-defined lode, containing quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore.—Shafts: Celegan's shaft is down below the 2d level, and contains small strings of ore, but we find, by dialling up the 3d level, the main lode is still to the north. At San Pablos the men are engaged cutting down the shaft, in order to bring down the whim-kibble to draw away the stuff. At Morris's shaft the plat is completed, and the men are now engaged cutting hitches, and putting in dividings, &c. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking much the same as for some time past.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—April 18: South Lode, West of Engine-shaft: The 85, west of cross-cut, is worth 2 tons per fm.; lode very promising, composed of quartz and lead. The 85, east of cross-cut, is worth 1 ton; lode composed of quartz and lead. The 75, west of slide, is worth ¾ ton per fm.; the ground is hard for driving. The 41, west of Warne's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode very kindly, and with every indication of improvement. The 31, west of Cecillo's winze, is looking more kindly than for some time past. The 51, east of Warne's shaft, on south lode, is worth 3 tons per fm.; lode very large and kindly, composed of quartz and lead. The 51, east of Warne's shaft, on north lode, is worth 1 ton per fm.; this end we have abandoned for the time. The 51, west of Warne's shaft, on south lode, is worth 1 ton. The 51, west of Warne's shaft, on south lode, is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode composed of quartz and lead ore.—East of the Engine-shaft: The 85, east of Quava's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode composed of gossan, quartz, and lead. The 75, east of cross-cut, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; lode large, and ground hard. The 75, west of cross-cut, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 75, east of Don Juan's winze, is communicated with the level west of Madrid winze. The 55, west of Basto's winze, is worth 3 tons per fm.; lode very large, composed chiefly of quartz and lead. The 65, east of Madrid winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm. We have communicated the 65, west of Madrid winze, with the end driving east from Don Juan's winze. The 45, west of Antonio's cross-cut, is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode composed of quartz and lead.—North Lode: The 65, east of Luis winze, is worth ⅛ ton per fm.; lode composed of quartz and lead. The 55, east of Basto's cross-cut, is not to value at present, but has a kindly appearance. The 55, west of Gamez winze, is worth 3 tons per fm.; lode very promising. The lode in the 45, east of Enrique's winze, is composed of gossan and a small quantity of quartz, but just now not to value. The 20, east of Field's shaft, is worth 1⅛ ton per fm.; lode composed of quartz and gossan. The 65, east of Baptista's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm., lode kindly. The lode in the 65, west of Taylor's shaft, is very regular, but small, with stones of lead. The 45, west of San Jose shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode composed of gossan, quartz, and lead.—Shafts and Winzes: We have fixed the lift in the eastern, and have now commenced to sink for the 95. Field's shaft is now down the required depth for the 55, and have commenced a cross-cut to the north lode. Shaw's shaft is worth 2 tons per fm.; lode composed of gossan and lead, and of a most promising appearance. We expect in a few days to communicate Jaen winze with the 41. Ybro's winze is worth ⅛ ton per fm.; lode composed of gossan and lead. Carrasco's winze is worth 1¾ ton per fm. We have communicated this winze with the 55, on south lode. Castano's winze is worth 1 ton per fm. We have also communicated this winze with the 75. Malaga winze is worth 1½ ton per fm.; lode composed of quartz and lead, with a quantity of water. Baeza winze is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode rather small, but well defined. Bailen winze is worth ½ ton per fm.; lode regular, composed of quartz and lead.

VICTOR EMANUEL MINING COMPANY.—Miggiandone, April 20: The workings outside of the lower level on the lode have much improved; the lode there is now worth fully 2 tons of very rich copper ore per fathom, and contains solid stones of black oxide. This ore is from present appearances going down, and if this be the case we shall find it again by sinking under the bottom of the lower level. The old workings on the eastern side of the ravine are also producing about 2 tons of good ore per fathom, and as the lode has assumed a very kindly appearance in sinking on it, we have reason to believe that it will still further improve; the ground here is much easier for sinking than it is on the western side of the ravine. We have finished the construction of the house (on the foot of the mountain), under the cover of which we shall bring the ores when prepared for market on the floors above; from this place, where we shall sample it, the ore will be taken by carriages over the road which we have constructed to the river, and there placed in barges for shipment.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.—T. Chegwin, April 15: Palhal Mine—Bastos Lode: At Taylor's engine-shaft we are down to the 50, and the shaftmen have began to cut the plat in that level. The lode in the 38, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1½ foot wide, worth ½ ton of ore per fm.; the lode in the 38, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes Nos. 3 and 7, in back of the 38, west of Ferreira's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm. each. The lode in the stopes No. 4, in the back of the 38, east of Ferreira's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 28, driving south-west on the Slide lode, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, a little mundic, and flookan. The lode in Nune's winze, sinking below the 28, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 2, in the back of the 28, west of Fontouro's winze, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in Ferreira's winze, sinking below the 28, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, nearly all of hard quartz. The lode at River shaft, sinking below the 28, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 28, driving east of River shaft, is 5 feet wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm., of a low quality. The lode in the 18, driving east of River shaft, is small and poor. The lode in Roderigue's winze, east of River shaft, sinking below the 18, is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in the stopes No. 1, in back of the 18, west of Butler's winze, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 6, in bottom of the 18, west of Souza's winze, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 8, driving east of River shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and poor. The lode in the stopes No. 5, in back of the 8, east of Caetano's winze, is 2½ ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the adit level, east of Pinto's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of hard and decomposed quartz, with spots of lead. The ground in the adit level cross-cut, driving north towards Perez shaft, is still hard. The ground in Oak shaft, sinking below the 20, is without alteration to notice, also in the 20 cross-cut, driving south of the same shaft.—Mill Lode: The lode in the 38, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is small and poor, also the 18 is much the same in character. The lode in the 38, driving south-west on the caunter lode, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 6 inches wide, of a dry flookan; and the lode in the 18, on the same lode, is of just the same character. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 18, west of Dea's winze, is 1 foot wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of the 18, east of Dea's winze, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm.—Carvalhal: The lode in Joze's winze, sinking below the adit level, is 2 ft. wide, in branches composed of quartz and small stones of blende. In the western adit level we are still driving south-west on a cross-course in search of Alhao's lode.

PONTGIBAUD MINING COMPANY.—Captain Rickard, April 24: Roure: The adit level, south from St. Peter's, on St. Mark's lode, is still very kindly, and yielding upwards of 1 ton of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the adit, on St. Mark's lode, is still looking well, and turning out 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The 20 metre level, north of Agnes' shaft, is still looking pretty well, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The same level, south of the western part of the lode, is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The deep adit south is not so good as it has been, now somewhat disordered by soft ground. The stollen south is improved since my last; it is now worth 1 ton of ore per fm., and looking promising for a further improvement.—Rosier: There is no improvement to mention in the levels. The tributers are breaking the usual quantity of ore.—Pache de la Grange: The trial cross-cut is now in a good channel of ground, and the last few days some small veins of lead ore have been met with, therefore we have reason to hope we are near a lode.—Mioche: The 60 metre level, north and south of the cross-cut, on the new lode, is still looking kindly, and turning out about 1 ton of ore per fathom in each end. The 40 metre level north, on the No. 3 lode, is still without ore to value. The 20 metre level, on the eastern part of the No. 3 lode, is turning out ¾ ton of ore per fathom.—Barbecot: The 35 metre level, north from Leontine's shaft, has been resumed, with a view of getting it under the ore ground now driving through in the 20. The lode in the present end of the level is looking kindly, and yielding good stones of ore. Since my last the men in the 20 have been engaged cutting through the lode near the present end of the level to ascertain its whole width and value; they have cut into it about 8 feet, but have not yet seen the western wall; for the width seen, it looks the same as any part in the level, and we have still much hope of this lode giving us good assistance. The adit level on this lode is looking a little better, and no doubt when clear of the cross branches will again be found productive. We have now ten men stoping in the back of the 20, on this side lode; they, with the ore from Pranal and the ends, are breaking as much stuff as the crusher can take away.—Pranal: The 50 metre level south, on the Amantine lode, is still pretty good, yielding upwards of 1 ton of ore per fathom, and of a promising character. Nothing new to report in any of the other bargains, but the stopes are somewhat improved. The stopes and pitches throughout the mines are yielding well, and giving a fully supply of stuff for the crusher. We have now a full supply of water, and all our crushers are working. The Easter holidays will somewhat throw us back in the dressing, but we hope to have upwards of 200 tons to sample at the end of the month.

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY.—Zach. Walls, April 23. Owing to the Easter holidays we are very short of hands, and little work has been performed since my last. The value of the underground bargains has not altered to any material extent. I shall use every exertion to induce the miners to return to work with as little delay as possible, and trust to send you a longer report next week.

SUPPLY OF COAL.—M. de Carnal, one of the greatest owners of coal mines in Prussia, in a statistical work on coal digging, states that the quantity of coal dug in 1857 amounted to 125,000,000 of tons, a mass which piled up 6 ft. high, would cover a geographical square mile. The lands from which the coal is procured, may be estimated at 8000 square miles, and the mean depth of the beds of coal at about 31 feet. The mass of coal, then, known to exist would form a cube of 10 miles. If we compare this enormous bulk of coal with the quantity annually consumed, we may confidently affirm that there is enough to last for 36,000 years. The calculation of 31 ft. for the mean depth of the beds is, perhaps, too low, for the coal fields of Liege extend to 55 ft., those of Staffordshire to 151 ft., and those of Ruhr to 134 ft. The coal dug in 1857 amounted in value to 37,500,000*l.* sterling, a sum far beyond that realised by the digging of the precious metals. In England some calculations have been made with regard to the yield of coal in our own country, according to which the coal fields of Great Britain yield 63,000,000 tons of coal per year. A better idea of the immense commerce of England could not be formed than by stating the fact that at Manchester and its environs a motive steam power equal to 1,200,000 horses is constantly maintained, to support which there are consumed 30,000 tons of coal per day, or 9,500,000 a year. In the manufacture of salt alone about 3000 tons are consumed per day, or 950,000 a year. The Transatlantic steamers from Liverpool and other ports consume 700,000 tons per year, and the manufacture of gas absorbs 10,000,000 tons per year. The export of coal from England reached, in 1858, 6,078,000 tons. It is estimated that England alone could furnish enough coal for the consumption of the whole of Europe for 4000 years.—*Bulletin.*

LUBRICATING RAILWAY BREAKS.—According to an invention patented for a correspondent by Mr. Johnson, it is proposed to use, in connection with any suitable lubricating apparatus, a capillary pad or cushion composed of wool, cotton, or other suitable material, and combined with a metallic conducting spout, which is pressed against the under side of the enlargement or shoulder of the journal of the axle or shaft. This pad sucks up the excess of oil which always collects at that point, and causes it to return either to the elevator or reservoir, so that there will be no waste of oil beyond a few drops occasionally. The pad should always be placed above the level of the oil, so that it will remain in a comparatively dry state.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Mr. W. H. Benson, Montgomery, Ala., U.S., writes to the *Scientific American* that he has recently patented a wheel which is both a wind-wheel and a water-wheel. This wheel is remarkably cheap, simple, and strong, and when used as a water-wheel requires no dam whatever. Any one who wishes to judge of this wheel for himself can easily make a model of it. Take a number of thin strips of light wood, say 10 in. long, and ¾ in. wide, bore a hole through the centre of each of them, and place them on a common axis; then spread them out like a fan, so that they may slightly overlap each other. Toymakers will find that a small model of this wheel forms a cheap and beautiful toy for children.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, April 23: The lode in the east shaft is composed of quartz, blende, and spots of lead ore. The lode in the 20, west of the eastern shaft, is disordered by a cross branch, and for the present not producing much lead. We have began a stope in the back of this level, but no lode has been broken as yet, the men are dessing it. There is no change worthy of notice in the 20 east since last reported. The stopes in the back of the 10, west of the said shaft, are worth from 7 to 8 cwts. of lead per fm. We have not taken down the lode in the 20, west of the western shaft, but intend to do so in the early part of next week. The lode in the east end is composed of blende, &c., with a little saving work for lead. The stopes in the back of the 10, east of the western shaft, will not at present pay for stoping, and we have suspended it.

ABERDOVEY.—The lode in the 32, west of engine-shaft, has split; the north part is producing a little lead, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the stope in the back of this level will produce full 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fm. The men in the stope in the back of the 22, west of engine-shaft, have been preparing to drive on the branches from the level. The lode in the 12, west of Bertram's shaft, is looking better. All other work at surface and underground is going on well.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelease, T. Hosking, April 27: The main lode in the 140, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is 4 feet wide, producing stones of ore; this lode in the 130, east of the above shaft, is 5 feet wide, yielding stones of ore; this lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 120, is 3½ feet wide, containing a little ore, but not of much value. The south branch in this level, east of cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, unproductive; this branch, west of said cross-cut, is worth 4*l.* per fm.; this branch in the 110, east of cross-cut, is worth 3*l.* per fm.; this branch, west of said cross-cut, is worth 14*l.* per fm. The new north lode in the 100, driving east of the flookan, is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, capels, and blende containing spots of ore, with a promising appearance. We have no other change to notice since our last report.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, April 26: The 24 cross-cut is driven 5 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. south from Cox's engine-shaft. Combe's lode in the end at the 12, east of Cox's shaft, is yielding much water, which indicates we are near Eaton's lode. Eaton's lode in the end, west from Cox's shaft at the 12, is producing stones containing copper ore, with indications of improvement. Whear's rise, in the back of the 12, is worth 12*l.* per fm. for copper and lead. Gribble's winze, in the bottom of the adit, on Eaton's lode, is producing good saving work for copper and lead, and improves in sinking.

ASHBURTON UNITED.—W. Hosking, April 27: I find in taking down the lode in the bottom level east that it is much improved, being 1½ foot wide, and worth 25*l.* per fm. for tin. The narrow pitches are looking well, and continue to produce their usual quantity of ore. I intend in a day or two to send away samples of another batch of tin. Of the prospects generally, and the works throughout the mine, I will give you a detailed report for the general meeting next week.

BALLYMONEEN.—S. Evans, April 23: In the adit end east the lode is a little disturbed by cross branches coming into it, but is still mineralised, and producing a little ore. No particular change elsewhere.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Pellow, April 21: The Bog shaft is sunk 15 feet under the level; the lode is large, and composed of gossan, copper ore, mundic, and stones of lead, worth about ½ ton of copper ore per fm., and the lead not to value. The lode now appears to be getting more regular, and underlaying west. No. 2 stope is worth 1½ ton of lead and 5 tons of mundic per fm. The underhand stope is worth 1 ton of rich copper ore and 3 tons of mundic per fm. The south stope is worth 6 tons of coppery mundic per fathom. We have dressed and prepared for market 1 ton of No. 1 crop lead, 1 ton of No. 2 crop copper, and 17 tons of mundic, and prepared for the crusher 2 tons of No. 1 crop lead. We have during the last three weeks put to pile 45 tons of leady mundic.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, April 28: In the middle level we have intersected a small cross-course underlaying east, which has made a great change in the character of the ground, also in the lode; but we are not sufficiently off the influence of the cross-course as yet to say much about it. The lode so far as seen is 14 in. wide, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, and good saving work for copper ore; therefore, as we have the large cross-course seen at surface still before us, I think we may reasonably expect a better improvement.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, April 26: We are still driving by the side of the lode in the 130 east. The lode in the 130, east and west of the new engine-shaft, is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, and producing a little saving work—a very promising lode. The stopes in the 114 east are worth as follows:—Paull's 4½, Huggin's 4, and Jackson's from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom. No lode has been taken down in the 115 west during the past week. Millman's stopes, in the back of this level, are worth 4 tons per fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 103 west. Warne's stopes, in the bottom of this level, are worth 4 tons per fm.

BOILING WELL.—John Delbridge, April 23: In the 72 west the lode is 5 feet wide, yielding blende, lead, and spots of copper ore—saving stuff, not much to value. In the 72 east the lode is 3 ft. 6 in. wide; lode yielding a little lead, but not to value. In the 60 cross-cut south the ground is favourable, and we expect in 5 fathoms more to cut the lode. In the 60 west the lode is large, and spotted with copper ore. In the 50 the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding a little lead. In the 40 north the ground is favourable, and from the appearance of the lode in the 30 in 6 ft. further driving we shall meet the lode. In the past week Austin's shaftmen have been casing and dividing the shaft, and cutting a plat in the 50; we hope in three days to commence to sink below the 50. In the 50 cross-cut south the ground is rather spare, and we hope 9 feet driving will cut into this level. In the 40, east of Syrett's, the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding quartz and stones of copper ore. Syrett's shaft is sunk about 3 fms. below the 30; ground favourable—lode 9 in. to 1 ft. wide, yielding good work for lead. We are rising against Syrett's shaft from the 40, and we hope in a short time to hole to the shaft. There is nothing new to remark. We have dialled the levels and the north shaft this week; we find if the north lode continues its underlie so deep as the 72 we have about 10 to 12 fathoms to drive north to intersect the lode at the bottom of the engine-shaft, which as soon as we cut a plat, and get in a little, we shall drive north to see the value of this lode.

BREA CONSOLIDATED.—H. Taylor, April 21: We have holed our deep adit to the shaft with a borer-hole 4 feet deep; it will take us about four or five weeks to complete it, when we shall immediately commence working on the tin we have discovered in the deep adit. We have spalled 22 gallons of this tin, and sold it for 11*l.* in its rough state; had it been stamped and dressed it would have realised nearly double that amount. The ground at the shaft is looking very promising for making tin. The 16 is looking much the same as last reported.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, April 27: We shipped yesterday 30½ tons of ore; we have also several tons of ore in the slimes all under process of dressing, from 3 to 4 tons of ore in the bin, and several tons of crop ore in the hutches, altogether 10 or 12 tons. The crushing and dressing will be continued, and another parcel sent to Newtown as quick as possible. We are driving the 10 on the north part of the lode, producing fine stones of solid ore. The 25 is still producing stones of ore, with every indication of daily improvement; we shall get under the run of ore ground in the 10 in a short time. We are lengthening the stopes west towards the air-shaft; the lode is producing good stones and a great deal of small ore, together with a mixture of the latter, the yield here is as good as I expected—1 ton per fm. The best part of the stopes have been idle since last week. We are obliged to work up the western ground, to keep it from running. The flookan is very wide here, and the south ground very heavy, therefore I am obliged to be very careful. We shall return to the best stopes in a few days. We have plenty of work cut for the dressing pare.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, April 27: The lode at the shaft is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and has made a very great improvement in the last 9 feet sinking, and we look forward for further improvements in depth; the lode at present is producing a small quantity of black ore of rich quality, and the ground is much softer for sinking; therefore we shall make more speed in attaining a greater depth, where we look forward to profitable results. The lode in the 65 fm. level is much the same as it has been for some time past.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, April 25: The lode in the 70 west is 2 feet wide, composed principally of jack and killas, with spots of lead. The stopes in the back of the 70 are yielding their usual quantity of ore, about 15 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 60 west is split in branches; no lead to value. The stopes in the back of the 60 are improved, worth for lead ore 10 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is 2 feet wide, with spots of lead, and the stratum is more congenial for lead ore. The lode in the 50, in the old mine, is not looking quite so well, but we are expecting an improvement in a few fathoms further east. The men are getting on well in sinking the engine-shaft.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, April 26: The north and south parts of the lode at Thomasine's shaft are much the same in size and general appearance as when last reported on. We expect to see these parts united at a few feet deeper. The horse of granite between them is getting smaller, it being now about 2½ ft. wide.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—Jas. Sanders, April 26: The rods, pulleys, bobs, &c., were brought on the mine yesterday, for the purpose of working the eastern part of the mine, which will be erected and put in working order as soon as possible. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since last report.

CARVANNALL.—William Roberts, April 26: In the 130 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, chiefly flookan. The 76 west is still in decomposed granite, mixed with branches of spar. In the rise in the back of the 76 (up nearly 12 fms.) the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and a small portion of black ore. About 20 tons of ore have been broken since sampling, and a pitch in the bottom of the 118 has very much improved.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry, April 27: In the deep adit level we have commenced driving the north part of the lode, which seems to be the main part; it is about 15 in. wide, chiefly composed of clay-slate, soft spar, and carbonate of lime, with good lumps of lead in places; altogether it is a very kindly-looking lode. On Saturday next I intend putting on four men in this end instead of two, as at present, provided the trammers can keep the stuff clear. In the stopes north-west of No. 5 winze the lode continues to look well, and is still producing 8 cwts. of good ore per fathom, and promises continuance. The stopes south-east of said winze are yielding about 10 cwts. per fm., and presenting a promising appearance. The stopes south-east of No. 4 winze remain the same as last reported, yielding 5 cwts. of ore per fm. In No. 6 winze, sinking below the middle adit, the lode is split into three branches, each branch producing a little saving work for lead, but not of much value at present. The stopes in the back of this level are worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The cross-cut driven north from the winze, sinking under the shallow adit, is communicated with the above-named stopes, and a good ventilation effected. We are getting on in the dressing department as fast as we possibly can; there are about 15 tons of lead clean, and we hope to get a cargo ready for shipment in the course of next week.

CENTRAL MINERA.—April 23: We are looking splendid at Central Miners. I have broken to-day lumps of ore in the shaft almost as much as I could lift. This is a valuable property, and there is a party here who has offered to take a piece of our ground, and sink shafts, &c., at their own cost, at 5*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*

CLARA SILVER-LEAD.—Capt. Kevethian, April 27: There is nothing particularly new to mention in the report since my last. The lode in the 20 east, in the cross-cut, is 4 feet wide, and all saving work, producing from 8 to 10 cwts. of ore per fathom: the same level, west of the cross-cut, is yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm. No. 1 stope, about 20 cwts.; No. 2 stope, about 8 cwts.; and No. 3 stope, about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. Everything as to machinery and other operations are working satisfactorily.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, April 26: During the last week there has been no alteration in this mine.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—H. Taylor, J. Taylor, April 27: Vercoe's lode, in the 72 west, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; the same lode in the 72 east is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes in back of the 72 are worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. Vivian's lode, in the 42 west, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 52 west we have discovered a small branch in the cross-cut north. The 62 west is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 72 west is worth about 1 ton per fm., and the 72 east 1 ton per fm., and the stopes in back of the 62 are worth 2 tons of ore per fm.

CROWNDALE.—J. Richards, April 28: There is no alteration worth communicating since my report of last week.

CRAVEN MOOR.—Wm. Barron, April 23: Since my last we sunk the Derby shaft 2 ft.; the vein is now changed in the underlie, and leaving the shaft 4 ft. to the south, with a little ore. I have got the 42 opened out to the new ground, which looks hard, with a little ore in it, as good as ever I anticipated, as we never can expect the old men to leave us much to look at; I hope the ground will improve when driven west. The men are now clearing out the old stuff from the end of the stope, which is calculated to be 13 fathoms in height, which I hope to be able to complete by the end of the month. There is no change to notice in the other workings. In the 56 there is a little ore.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD.—J. Dixon, April 26: The sinking on Hasting's pipe continues to improve, yielding fine wad, and will, no doubt, ere long become a large deposit of rich wad or black lead. The workings on the old men's stage are easier, and more congenial for the production of lead. Robson's level will be continued, which is now under Hasting's pipe 90 yards, and all whole ground above, where, no doubt, large deposits of black lead will be found; and should there be a junction of Hasting's with the grand pipe, it will prove the statements made by the many geologists who have examined this wonderful mine, that the main body of wad, or plumbago, will be found in the deeper levels. From the appearance of the ground we shall soon cut the silver-lead lode, when I will immediately inform you the result.

CWM ERFIN.—April 19: The lode in the 69, going east of the drawing-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, containing only spots of lead ore. The stope in the back of this level, 20 fathoms east of the same shaft, yields on an average ¼ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 57, east of the same shaft, has been disordered by a cross-joint, and it is at present unproductive. The 57, going east of the same shaft, is still in disordered ground. The stope over the back of this level, 40 fms. east of the same shaft, yields on an average from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stope in the back of the same, and 30 fms. east, yields 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 45, going east of cross-cut, is 3 feet wide, composed of clay-slate, branches of quartz, and lead ore; the stope in the back of this level, 30 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 32, going east of the cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, yielding ¼ ton of ore per fm.; the stope in the back of this level, 40 fms. east of the cross-cut, is improved, now yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The stope in the back of the same level, 30 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the same level, 20 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of lead ore per fm.

DENHAM BRIDGE.—John Hambly, April 28: The lode in the adit end is looking much better; it is now 4 ft. wide, producing good work, which will pay for driving, and is improving every fathom we drive, with branches of spar and ore coming in from the north, and I find these branches are increasing in size and richness as we drive on them west; and, in connection with the great cross-course ahead of us, I think we shall soon have a fine course of ore. I am also glad to find they have a good lode at South Bertha, which is only a few fathoms east of Denham Bridge Mine, and also a good discovery at Tavy Consols, adjoining to the north.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, April 26: There is no particular change to notice in the drivages or stopes since last report. In the winze in the bottom of the midway level the south lode is improved since last week, now producing 3 tons of ore per fathom, and promising further improvement. No. 2 winze, in the bottom of the middle level, has been communicated on the south lode to the midway level.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—Thomas Bawden, April 29: From the appearance of the end on the north lode, driving west in the 100, I think we must be near a cross-course, the lode being about 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, fluor-spar, copper ores, and lead, but not enough of either to value at present. The lode in the end driving east on the junction is about 4 ft. wide, composed of capels, mundic, and copper ores, worth for the latter about 1 ton per fathom. I never saw this end present so good appearance as it does now, and I am of opinion that it will look much better shortly; the lode in the rise in back of this level is about 2 ft. wide, composed of capels, mundic, and copper ores, worth of the latter 1½ ton per fathom, and promising fair for an improvement shortly, and from our having a good orey lode gone down in the bottom of the 90 there is every prospect of having a good orey piece of ground between the 100 and 90. The lode in the pitch in back of the 80, east of the caunter, working by two men, at 11*s.* in 1*l.*, will turn out about 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the pitch in back of the 80, west of the caunter, working by one man and one boy, at 12*s.* in 1*l.*, will turn out 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the pitch in back of the 60, working by one man and one boy, at 12*s.* in 1*l.*, will turn out 1 ton per fathom. We sold on March 24, 180*l.* worth of ore, and hope to sample at the usual time 250*l.* worth.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—W. V. Williams, Wm. Goyen, April 26: We have arranged to resume the sinking of Allen's engine-shaft, and to continue cross-cutting the remaining part of the lode north. We shall also be preparing, or rather adding to, the ore already dressed for a sampling, and we shall be soon in the market with a parcel of good quality ore.

— April 28: In cutting further into the lode last night a very large quantity of water was let down, and also some good stones of grey and yellow ore; this, in my opinion, is the main part of the lode, and we shall find it the most productive. There is no appearance as yet of the north wall. The shaft is almost dry overhead, which will greatly facilitate our sinking.

DEVON NEW COPPER (near Ashburton).—P. Hawke, April 21: Since the forking of the water in the mine, on Friday the 15th inst., was completed, I have again examined every department of the underground workings. Six men have been engaged to cut the plat in the 46, preparatory to sinking the engine-shaft; the price given is 3*l.* 10*s.* per solid fathom. Judging from other points, there are yet 6 ft. of capels to cut through to reach the killas to the south that overlay the new south lode in the 46. I would remark that the capels are thickly impregnated with mundic and spots of copper ore, which augurs well for the future at this point, and more especially at the deeper levels. The cross-cut in the 46, to the great north lode, has to be cleared of stuff and secured previous to anything of more importance being done there; the same remark would be applicable in reference to the 25 east, on the new south lode, it having to undergo a similar process as to clearing and securing; my motive is to hasten its completion, that the driving may be resumed as early as possible. In conclusion, I may add that another lode is discovered at surface by a costeaning pit being put down just inside the gate by the side of the road that opens to the mine cottage. The engine works well, and consumes about 13 cwts. of coals in 24 hours.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—F. Bennett, jun., April 27: There is no alteration to report since the meeting on the 20th inst.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, April 27: The branches in the 102, east of Batteley's engine-shaft, are composed of quartz, wolfram, and mundic, with a little tin, but not of much value. The branches in the 92, east of Matthews's shaft, are producing saving work. In the 80 fm. level east the branches are rather disordered with floors of quartz and capel. The branches in the 70 east are producing some good work. The branches in the 60 east are gradually improving, and from present indication we may expect a further improvement as we extend east. The ground is favourable for progress in the 70 cross-cut north, but nothing of much value has yet been met with. We have but little change to notice in the stopes since last reported. We are progressing very well with the sinking of Matthews and Bayly's shafts.

DUNDALK.—S. Bailey, April 23: The engine-shaft is down 5 feet below the 15; the lode in the south end in the above level is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, sulphate of barytes, and silver-lead ore. The lode in the north end presents much the same appearance as last reported, being a most promising lode. Every branch of work is being carried on with the utmost economy and dispatch.

EAST CARN BREA.—Thos. Glanville, April 27: We have nothing new to report.

EAST CRINNIS.—John Dale, J. Tredinnick, April 26: The stopes in the back of the 100, east of Smith's shaft, will produce 1 ton of ore per fm., and still plenty of mundic. The stopes in the back of the 112, east from footway winze, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The middle stope will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The eastern stope will produce 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 112 end east is 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and will produce 4 tons of ore per fathom. The ground in the 112 and 125 cross-cuts is still moderate for driving. The men are still driving by the side of the lode in the 100 end.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—James Phillips April 26: There is no alteration in any part of the mine since last report.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—John James, April 23: In the 43 cross-cut we have driven through the elvan, which is about 5 fms. wide. There are faces of mundic in the killas, but no lode as yet. In the 22, east of Hallett's, the lode is 9 in. wide, orey throughout, and very kindly. In Hallett's winze, below the 22, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore, and taking almost a perpendicular direction. In the 12, east of Hallett's, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The tribute pitches in the back of the 22 are looking a little better.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—George E. Tremayne, April 26: The lode at the engine-shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of horn, fluor-spar, and lead, of the latter yielding 12 cwts. per fm. In the 52 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will produce about 8 cwts. of lead per fathom; in this level north the lode is at present small and poor. In the winze sinking under the 40 south the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and lead, of the latter it is at present worth 8 cwts. per fm.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Pope, April 28: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 34, the lode is 18 in. wide, containing stones of copper ore. The 34 cross-cut is driven north of engine-shaft about 7 ft.; set to six men, at 12*l.* per fm. In the 22, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, consisting of quartz, gossan, and spots of copper ore; the ground in this end continues to soften as we extend east, which gives us reason to expect an improvement in the lode shortly. In the 22, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding occasionally stones of copper ore. In the adit level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed chiefly of gossan, of a promising character.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, April 25: The ground in the 40 cross-cut, north of engine-shaft, is rather spare for driving, and letting out more water, which indicates we are near a lode, and I hope a productive one. The 30 west, on Chinnall's lode, will produce 6 cwts. of lead and about the same quantity of jack per fathom. The 20 west, on the latter lode, is just as last reported, producing stones of lead and jack. The stopes throughout the mine will produce on the average about 8 cwts. of lead per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—E. Collom, April 28: The ground in the rise is now a little fairer than it has been; it consists at present of flookan, a soft part, about 4 in. wide, and the rest chiefly hard spar; if the flookan had continued so large as when we commenced the rise we should have been able to get on four times as fast as we have. The water in the shaft is considerably abated, and the ground here is also a little improved. No change in the eastern adit, except that the end has lately become a little wet.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, April 28: The ground in the 88 cross-cut, north of Hitchins's shaft, is favourable for progress, no lode has yet being met with; the ground in the 83 east, driving north-east, to meet with the north lode, is favourable for driving; the north lode in this level is not as yet cut through, producing stones of ore. The ground at Homersham's shaft is favourable for sinking. The lode in the 78 end east is large, producing good stones of grey copper ore. The lode in the rise in the back of the 66 is small and poor. The lode in the 66 end, west of junction, is 5 ft. wide, poor. The lode in Tom's stope, in the back of the 66, is worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. The ground in the 66 cross-cut, driving north of Homersham's shaft, is favourable for progress. The lode in the 55, west of junction, is worth ½ ton of copper ore per fm. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are not looking quite so well—the ground in Coombe's pitch, in the back of the 66 fm. level, being all stoped away. We shall sample to-morrow about 70 tons.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, April 27: There is no particular change in the 20 end since my last report, with the exception of the ground having become a little more hard; the lode continues to yield a good mixture of lead ore, with strong indications of an improvement, which I expect will take place as soon as the ground gets a little more easy; this end has been driven since my last nearly 2 fms., and is now in from shaft 23 fms.

GAWTON.—John Gill, April 23: In the 50 east the ground continues favourable for driving, and good progress is being made; no change in the lode to notice since last report. The lode in the 50 west is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of capel, mundic, and occasional stones of copper ore. In the 36 west the lode is about 3 ft. wide, containing a great deal of mundic, intermixed with copper ore, and looks promising for further improvement. The stopes below the 36 are much the same in value, worth 12*l.* per fm. We are progressing satisfactorily with the dressing, and hope the next sampling will exceed the last.

GERNICK.—J. Barrett, April 26: I have nothing new to communicate regarding the prospects of this mine. The 36 end, on Gernick lode, is being driven through the elvan with all speed; in the branch, north of the lode, in this end we have occasional strees containing yellow copper ore, but the lode at present is unproductive.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, April 27: There is no change to notice in the 87 west. In the 107 east the lode has slightly improved; no more of the lode in the 107 west has been cut through during the past week, the men having been engaged opening ground west, for the better advantage of cross-cutting it; they have, however, resumed the driving through the lode, and will cut it through in considerable less time in consequence of the advantage alluded to above. In the cross-cut north the ground has become more favourable, as I anticipated. In the engine-shaft, the fixing of the plunger-lift is being proceeded with as fast as possible.

GREAT SHEBA.—J. Spargo, April 28: The men have cut into the lode at the bottom end, east of Killeybold shaft, 12 feet, and are not through it as yet; and the further we drive the better the lode is getting. We have taken down the lode in the stopes at the 10, and I am happy to say it is equal to last report.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, April 27: No lode has been taken down at Lyle's shaft in the past week. The lode in the 100, west of Lyle's-shaft, is 3 feet wide, producing a little copper ore. In the 100 east the lode is 1½ foot wide—unproductive. In the 90 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 90 east the lode is 2 feet wide, producing a little ore. The lode in the 80 west is small and unproductive. In the 70 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 60 west the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. We shall sample 235 tons of copper ore to-day.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, April 26: The lode in the 70, west of Hobler's shaft, is now 8 feet wide, spotted with ore, and occasionally good stones of ore, saving work, and has every appearance of improvement; it is much larger than ever before seen in all the length of the drivage. The lode in the bottom of the 60 is still holding good.

GREAL WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bugelhole, W. Arthur, April 23: We have completed fixing lift, &c., from the 200 to the 190, and have to-day set the remaining 8 fms., to make good the shaft to the 210, for 150*l.*, which we calculate to complete in three months. The north part of the lode in the 200 east is 4 feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. The north part of the lode in this level west is producing a little yellow ore; we purpose cutting the south part through in both ends in a week or ten days. The lode in the 190 east is 4 feet wide, producing some rich stones of yellow ore. The lode in this level west is 18 inches wide, unproductive. No change in our upper levels. Our sampling on Tuesday next will be about 230 tons of copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Nancarrow, April 23: We have commenced driving west on the lode at the 50, west of Davey's; north part of the lode poor, ground moderate. The lode in the 70 east is 4 ft. wide, producing copper on the north part, and tin on the south, but not yet of much value. In the 90 east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm., and seems improving. The lode in the 100 west is 3 ft. wide, worth tin and copper 14*l.* per fm. In the 100 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom; this end is much better for driving, being to a considerable extent drained by the cross-cut behind. The cross-cut behind the 100 east appears now to be fairly into the elvan, and the north part of the lode here is very small; this end is discharging a vast quantity of water, and we intend driving it through the elvan to Winter's lode, which will be productive in the upper levels, but of which little has been seen in the bottom of the mine. Appearances in the cross-cut, north of engine-shaft, are just the same as last week. The 110 east looks more promising, the north part of the lode yielding saving work. The 110 east and the 110 west is 2½ ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. Our progress in clearing Pitsleaven shaft from surface has been slow, owing to the collar being extremely large, but we have nearly got over the worst of it now. At the western mine, Read's engine-shaft is cut down to the bottom of the 16, ground highly congenial for copper. The 23 cross-cut is full of stuff, the removing of which retards our progress. We are still making fair progress in the deep adit west.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, April 27: I am happy to inform you that we are making good progress in putting in the wood rods at Borlase's shaft. I hope to have them all fixed by the end of the week, and to be able to put the engine to work in the early part of next week. The water is up to the 236 at Borlase's shaft. We have worked night and day without cessation; every man is doing his best; I never saw men work better—they are at their post to the minute. We shall refork with good speed, and, this change of rods accomplished, we shall, I hope, push on our development without further let or hindrance.

GROSVENOR.—J. Lloyd: Since last week we have met in the north-east cross-cut a bed of loose sand, with some water issuing out, and found it increasing in going forward; I thought it advisable to block it up for the present, until the shaft is sunk to the swallow, as a small stream of water would cause extra expense in the operations of the pit. I have set six of the men to commence sinking, and the other two men to continue driving the southward cross-cut; the stones in this cross-cut are getting larger, and the loose soil lighter in colour, with some indications still.

GWIDIR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, April 28: We have taken down the lode both in the stopes and middle level, the former looks well; the lode is 18 in. wide, a pretty good mixture of ore throughout, with a leader producing stones of lead 2 in. wide, solid; and the latter has a branch of ore nearly solid from top to bottom, 3 to 4 in. wide, which appears to promise continuance.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, April 21: The rise is up to the plat in No. 2 vein, and there has been a little ore all the way up; I think a part of the roof will pay for taking down, but as we have not sufficient room for work on the floors, I set them to drive the end of the drift, which is poor at present, until we get forward a little with the work, with which we are getting on very well at present. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported.

HAWKMOOR.—Jas. Richards, April 25: The lode at the engine-shaft is 2 ft. wide, producing some rich stones of ore on the south part of the lode; the shaft is 6 fms. below the 60 fathom level; set to nine men, at 21*l.* The rise in back of the 60 fathom level east is set to six men, at 10*l.* 10*s.* per month; the lode is 2½ feet wide, and is of a very promising character. In the 50 east we have taken down the south part of the lode, which is 1½ ft. wide, worth at this time 2 tons of ore per fathom, and I have drives through in the 40. This improvement in the 50 is very encouraging, and the lode appears to improve as we drive east. The 40 end east is driven 38 fms. east of the 50, through a lode worth 2 tons of ore per fm., and the present 40 end is now worth from 3 to 4 tons of good ore per fathom. The stopes and other parts of the mine are yielding fair returns of copper, and are rather improved this last week. We are getting on well with our ore dressing, and I shall have 100 tons of ore for the sampling, as promised, of good quality. Our mine is looking better than I ever saw it, and everything going on well. At West Hawkmoor the ground is still hard; set to six men, at 15*l.* 10*s.*, stent 6 ft.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, April 27: There is nothing new to advise you of since last report.

HOLMBUSH.—N. Seccombe, April 26: In consequence of the bottom levels being innundated with water in the past week, occasioned by an accident to some of the pit-work at Hitchins's engine-shaft, very little has been done either in the ends or stopes. The damage to the lifts is, however, again repaired, and the water nearly in fork, and the greater part of the men are also again set to work in their respective places. In no other place is there any change to notice.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—A. Pryor, April 27: The sinking at Richins's engine shaft is progressing satisfactorily, being now down 12 fms. 3 ft. below adit. The lode in the bottom of shaft is about 4 ft. wide, and presenting a very improving appearance. We have broken since last report some good stones of grey and yellow copper ore, which leads me to look forward daily for good results at this point.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, April 23: In the 115 cross-cut south there is no alteration, the ground continues favourable for progress. The lode in the 56 west is 3 feet wide, and will yield 3½ tons of ore per fm., worth 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The lode in the stopes in back of same level is worth on an average, both east and west of winze, 14*l.* per fm. The lode in the 55, east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore, and gradually improving, showing indications that the bunch of ore will be met with ere long which was passed through in the levels above. The lode in the 45 east is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and has every appearance of a speedy improvement, as there is more water oozing from the end, which we consider a favourable indication. In the tribute department during the past week there has been a little improvement.—Eastern Mine: In the 60 cross-cut south the ground is still spare for exploring, having met with a hard floor of capel, which was passed through in the shaft dipping south. The ground in the whim-shaft is easy for progress; it is sunk 4 fms. below the 50, and if the same favourable ground continue we hope to reach the 60 in about six weeks from this time. In the 40 east, on the course of the lode, there is no change to notice since last reported on. We hope to sample on the 29th inst. 150 tons of ore, which, if the standard keeps up, we calculate will realise 700*l.*

LADY BERTHA.—J. Methereil, April 27: Moyle's engine-shaft, I am happy to say is completed to the 41, and we have commenced to sink for a 53, which shall be forced on with all possible speed. In the 41 east there is nothing new; we are still driving by the side of the lode. In the 41 west we have commenced to-day to complete the lode. In the 30 east we have commenced a rise against Gray's winze, which is up about 4 feet, in which we have branches of ore, but not the main lode. In the 30 west the lode (in taking it down this morning) is not so good, now worth about 10*l.* per fm. Carter's stopes in the bottom of the 20, east of Carter's winze, is fallen off in value, now worth about 10*l.* per fm. Rodda's stope, west of the above winze, is still worth 20*l.* per fm. Gray's winze, in the bottom of the 20 east, is as last reported, worth 20*l.* per fm.; this winze is now about 2 fms. of being through to the rise in the back of the 30, which will be holed as soon as possible. All the pitches throughout the mine are looking very well. Our next sampling, which will be on the 29th, will be about 120 tons of quality ore.

LEWIS.—W. Bishop, W. W. Martyn, April 26: At the 130, west of shop-shaft, the lode is large, and producing good stones of copper ore. The 130 east is still in hard ground. The 120 east is worth 5*l.* per fm. The 120, on the south lode, is worth 15*l.* per fm. The 90, east of cross-cut, on the middle lode, is worth 10*l.* per fm. The 80 east is worth 12*l.* The winze sinking under the 80 is worth 10*l.* per fm.; the rise over the 80 is worth 8*l.* per fm. We shall have a small parcel of copper ore to sample next month from the 130 and south part of the mine. We are making good progress in the cross-cut at the 70.

MARKE VALLEY.—J. Seccombe, April 26: We are driving east and west by side of lode at the 100 from engine-shaft, where the ground is very favourable. In driving east at the 90, on Sarum lode, the lode is large, intermixed with mundic and copper ore. In driving west at this level, on Rose Down lode, the lode continues to produce good stones of copper ore, and letting out a quantity of water, with every prospect of ere'y improvement. We have commenced to drive west at this level by side of Marke's lode. The winze sinking in bottom of the 80, on Rose Down lode, is worth 50*l.* per fm. No. 1 stope, in back of this level, is worth 15*l.* per fm.; No. 2, 10*l.* per fm.; and No. 3, 18*l.* per fm. In driving west for stopes, in back of level, the lode is worth 15*l.* per fm. Salisbury shaftmen are engaged cutting plats north and south of shaft at the 70. In driving the cross-cut south at the 60 the ground is favourable. In driving the cross-cut north at the 40 the ground is rather hard. Our new steam-whim is working satisfactorily.

MERLLYN.—M. Sandoe, April 27: The lode in the end driving south from winze in the 16 is rather poor, but yielding a mixture of lead ore.—Frood Shaft: Here the lode in the end going north yields a good mixture of ore, therefore I have put the men that formerly were sinking the Black shaft with those here, in order to push on this end with as much speed as possible, as I consider this end is very likely to improve. We have commenced our dressing operations again to-day, which go on satisfactorily.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, April 27: The lode in the 32 west is 1 ft. wide; from this end being in unsettled ground I do not expect much improvement in the lode until a change of ground takes place. In the same level east the lode is full 4 feet wide, orey throughout, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. As we have a large orey lode here I think this end should be pushed on with an increase of hands—say, two more men. The stopes in the back of this level, where we are stoping, are producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. At a few fathoms further west than this point the lode, I believe, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The ground in the cross-cut, driving north of the engine-shaft, is a little stiffer than I expected to find it. We have driven this cross-cut 2 fathoms, but there is no appearance of any lode as yet. The ore which we have now at surface I estimate at 42 tons—37 tons dressed, and 5 tons undressed.

MAUDLIN.—Wm. Tregay, April 23: Engine-shaft: The water has been in the bottom for most of the week, in consequence of the dry weather, the shaftmen working principally at the new shaft.—South Mine: The lode reported at the new shaft here has, from its underlay, gone off south, and we do not expect to see it again until meeting with it in the adit below; the lode in this end is 4 ft. wide, composed of ferruginous quartz, peach, and mundic.

NEW WHEAL VADDON.—Wm. Chappell, April 21: I have this day inspected the above mine. Its position, in the first place, cannot fail to impress everybody conversant with mining with the most favourable opinion respecting it legitimacy as a mining enterprise, and the probabilities it warrants for successful prosecution. Its geological conditions give additional support to those opinions, and indicate a mine of great interest and promise by a proper development of its lodes. Viewing its position as to its locale, there are but a few mines that will bear comparison with it, it being a continuation of the same rich mineral-bearing ground as has been discovered to the west of it—in Tolvadden, Wheal Charlotte, and Wheal Neptune, whose value is so well known as to require no observation from me; while to the east is to be seen the once productive mine of Wheal Speedwell, and the present rich mine of Wheal Grylls. There being an extensive run of ground on the lodes discovered in these several mines, Wheal Vaddon bids fair to become, under good management, equally as productive as its neighbours, and richly remunerative to the shareholders. In the 12, east of Mildrum's shaft, there is a pare of men stoping on the course of the lode, at 3l. per fathom; the lode is from 3 feet wide, worth for tin from 8l. to 9l. per fathom. In the 20, east of the above-named shaft, another pare is stoping also at 3l. per fathom; lode from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth for tin about 11l. per fathom. The deterioration in the value of the present stopes, compared with its value a short time since, is owing to a split or disorder in the lode, which often occurs in all mines; but the probability is that it will very shortly resume its general well-defined appearance, and become equally, if not increasingly, valuable. There has been a run of tin ground to the west of Mildrum's shaft, in the 12, which has, to a great extent, been taken away by tributers. I would recommend the driving a level in the 24 west, to come under this run of ground, whereby an important extent might be opened for additional operations on tribute. There are from 16 to 18 fms. of good tin ground about the 20, and 20 fms. below, which can be taken away with comparative little expense, and at a profit, by the present machinery. The Tolvadden lode is large, and presents similar indications as it did in the same level in Wheal Neptune and Tolvadden Mine, and is likely to lead to important results. Nothing in my opinion is required but a judicious and efficient development to bring this mine into favourable notice, and a dividend-paying state. The fine elvan course traversing the sett gives also an additional guarantee to the opinion I have submitted for your consideration. The present operations are conducted very judiciously.

— Peter Floyd, April 21: I beg to inform you that in the 12, east from Mildrum's shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm.; driving at 3l. 5s. We have to drive 6 fms. further east to be over the run of tin ground gone up in the back of the 20, where we expect a good lode for tin. The stopes in back of the 20, east of said shaft, are worth 10l. per fm.; stoping at 2l. 10s. per fm. We intend shortly to resume the sinking the new shaft on the course of the Tolvadden copper lode; the lode is 4 feet wide, producing tin and spots of copper ore, with favourable indications of copper below. We intend also to drive the 12 west on Tolvadden lode, which is 3 ft. wide, saving work for tin. Other places are the same as last reported.

NORTH BULLER.—April 24: In the 50, driving east, the lode is small. The lode in the 65, driving west, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. In the 78 west the tin lode has intersected the copper lode. In a few days we shall cut south, and I trust have the copper lode; we shall then be able to push on this end faster. The lode in the 85 west is now 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of capel and soft prian. On April 21 the end was yielding rich stones of copper ore. The ground in the shaft sinking below the 85 is most favourable; the killas about the lode in the western ends is everything that can be required for a good course of copper ore.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—W. Thomas, J. Thomas, April 27: The engine-shaft is now sunk 8½ fms. from surface. The south lode in the deep adit end, east from Vivian's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, capel, peach, mundic, and silver ore, of a very kindly appearance; the lode in the same level, west from Vivian's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, peach, spar, mundic, and kindly in appearance for silver ore. The lode in the back of the deep adit level, east from Vivian's shaft, is still very rich for silver ore. The lode in back of the shallow adit, east from Vivian's shaft, is much the same as when last reported on. On account of our not receiving the whole of the tickets for the sale of silver ore to-day, we have postponed it until Monday next, as arranged by Messrs. Holman and Annear, the agents respectively of Messrs. Vivian and Sons, and Dellwyn and Co.

NORTH FRANCES.—J. Moyle, April 23: At Eales's shaft the lode is 5½ feet wide, composed of soft spar, peach, and flookan, unproductive; if the ground continues favourable we calculate to reach the 84 by the end of May. The lode in the 72, driving west of Eales's, is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, iron, and spots of crystallised grey ore. In the 60, driving west of Eales's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and of a very promising character for ore. There is no change in the 36 cross-cut, driving south. The ground at Hunt's shaft still continues of the same character; we are sinking with all possible speed. Everything is being done to push on these points of operation with the least possible delay. Our machinery and pitwork are at present in a fair way of working.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Muffett, April 25: We have got clear of the levels driven on the course of the lode, mentioned in last report, and are now making good progress towards the mine. We have also commenced to clear another shaft, and hope to get it down to the deep adit by the time we reach that point. This shaft is full to surface. I expect in two months, or less time, that I shall have the pleasure of writing you that the old works are all cleared up, and we are raising both tin and copper ore.

NORTH MINERA.—T. Lester: There is no alteration to speak of in driving Pugh's level since my last report. The lode in the bottom of Jones's shaft is looking something better for lead. In the cross-cuts, east and west on Lloyd's flat, there is no alteration. We save the stuff from each for dressing, and in a few days we shall have a communication.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—T. Mitchell, April 28: Since our engine has been at work, which started on the 12th inst., I am pleased to say that our progress with regard to the forking of the water has been most favourable. The water is now in fork in the old 30; we find the level is crushed together, which will agree with the old men's statements; this level will require to be cleared and secured in order to reach those points where it has been reported that good lodes of ore are standing; this lode appears to be a large one, and I have every reason to believe it will prove a productive lode. In the back of the 20, on the north lode, we find the lode will average from 12 to 18 in. wide, and will let on tribute as soon as the levels are cleared, which is being done as fast as possible. In the 20 end, east of engine-shaft, on the same lode, there is a good branch of ore, where we shall be ready to put a pare of men to work in a few days.

NORTH WHEAL BUSY.—J. W. Crase, April 27: In the 30, west of flat-rod shaft, Painter's lode has improved, being 2 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 30 east is 6 in. wide, producing occasional stones of tin, but not in sufficient quantities to value. Painter's lode in the 15, east of flat-rod shaft, is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, opening tribute ground. Painter's lode in the 15, west of Twinborow's shaft, is 6 in. wide, producing saving work for tin. This shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 15, where the lode continues to improve, being at present 3 ft. wide, and worth 15l. per fm. for tin. The stopes in the back and bottom of the 15 are looking well. In the 15 cross-cut, driving south from flat-rod shaft, we have intersected another lode, which has a very promising appearance; and the stratum in which it is found is everything one could desire for the production of copper ore. At present the end driving west on it is yielding ⅙ ton of copper ore per fm. We sold our last month's tinstuff on the 19th inst., which realised 220l., and hope to sample 50 tons of copper ore on the second Tuesday in May. Altogether, I consider the mine is much improved since last report.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, April 28: Murchison's Engine-shaft: In the 62 west the lode is composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and occasionally a little ore. In the 42 west, east of Carter's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth ⅙ ton or ore per fathom. In the 30, east of Stancombe's cross-cut north, the lode still yields stones of ore, and is promising. The different stopes in this part of the mine continue to look well, being worth 1, 2, and 3 tons of ore per fm. The sinking of the trial shaft progresses favourably, and the lode is promising.—Trial Shaft: In the 52 west the part of the lode being carried, 4 feet wide, is composed of an abundance of mundic, peach, quartz, and some good stones of ore. In the 52, east of Gorman's winze, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth ⅙ ton of ore per fathom. In the 52, west of Gorman's winze, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth ⅙ ton of ore per fm.—South Lode: In the 42 east the lode is worth ⅙ ton of ore per fm. In the rise in back of the 42 the lode is worth for the length of the rise, 9 feet, 3 tons of ore per fm.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, April 27: Saturday last being our usual setting-day, the following bargains and pitches were let:—The 80 cross-cuts north and south-east, to intersect the copper lode east and west of the great cross-course; the ground in both cross-cuts continues favourable for driving. The 65 has been driven through a good lode for about 11 fms. long, on which we have let a pitch for copper ore to four men and two boys, at 7s. in 1l. In the 65 end the lode is at present composed of mundic and prian, of a most kindly character; we expect this end is near the run of ore ground discovered in the 50. In the 50 we are driving three ends. In the eastern end, from the cross-course, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and for its size very good, yielding from 4 to 5 tons of ore to the fm. In the 50 end west the lode is also 2 ft. wide, and yielding for copper ore from 4 to 5 tons to the fm., the ore being worth about 5l. per ton. In the eastern end at the 50 the lode for about 18 in. wide consists of copper ore and peach, with stones of tin. The lode is improving here, and with every appearance of its soon becoming again productive. The 35 has been resumed driving to reach the same run of ore ground discovered in the 50. We intend sampling on Friday next at Calstock Quay.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, April 27: On Monday next we shall commence to sink the shaft below the 52 with all speed. We have commenced to drive the cross-cut at the 52 to cut the south lode, by six men, where the ground is favourable. The lode in the 42 is still looking very promising both east and west, and is worth on an average 1½ ton of copper ore, and 2 tons of blende per fm. We have put six men to rise in the back of this level, to communicate with the 32; after which we shall have good ventilation, and can then take away the ore ground between both levels to the best advantage. All other departments are much the same as when last reported on.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—J. Carpenter, T. Delbridge, J. Thomas, April 23: In the 100 east and west from engine-shaft, on engine lode, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, producing low price stamping work, and the ground still very hard for driving. In the 90 west, on engine lode, the lode is split, and in disordered ground, not yielding such good work for tin as the last few fathoms driving. In the 90 west, on Skimmer's lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stamping work of low quality. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80 west, on the engine lode, to communicate with the 90 west, is yielding good vans of tin. We have not sampled any from the winze, having only commenced sinking it. The new lode in the 55 south, since it split, we have been driving on the north part, which is small and poor: we have now placed the men to cross-cut south through the horse, to cut the south part of it. The new lode in the 40 cross-cut, south from Bragg's shaft, is a promising looking lode; it is not yet out of the influence of the cross-course, and is poor at present. The new lode in the 25 cross-cut, east from Bragg's shaft, is 4 ft. wide; as far as it has been seen it is opening out good tribute ground. Our setting past off very satisfactorily: we set 15 bargains on tutwork to 78 men, and 23 tribute pitches to 84 men.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, April 26: Since our last general meeting, in February, we have driven the 94 north 9 fms., and have holed the winze from the 82. We have not taken down any lode in either place for the last two months, but to-day have cut into a small piece, and seen some good grey ore: we expect to prove the value of this lode next week. The 82 north is driven 8 fms. 4 ft. through a large lode; for the last 5 fms. the lode has not been so good, but is very much improved, and will now produce 3 tons of ore to the fm., and worth 12l. per fm.; driving for 4l. In the 70 north, driven 9 fms., the lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, jasper, grey copper, carbonate, and oxide of iron, now producing 2 tons of ore to the fm., and worth 7l.; driving for 4l: this is a very promising end, the lode being strong and healthy, in a beautiful channel of red and white decomposed killas; the end is now more than 70 fms. north of sump-shaft, and must now be coming near the intersection of the Great Pendeen lode, which I consider to be of very great importance to the mine. The stopes throughout the mine are producing 3 tons of ore to the fm., and worth 12l.; stoping for 3l. per fm. The tribute pitches are working on an average tribute of 7s. in 1l. We have now employed at surface and underground 110 hands. All our machinery is in good working order, and we have also begun to sink sump-shaft. Our prospects at present are very good, with every appearance of greater improvement. Our next sampling, from present appearances, will be about the same quantity of ore as the last, and of similar quantity.

PENRALT SILVER-LEAD.—Captain Jenkins: The stopes in Bob's lode continues nearly the same, and I think never better than at present. Owen's end also continues much as usual; we have had some fine branches of ore in it this week. The end on Bob's lode, in the shallow adit level, is improved, and still improving, both in size and quality; the lode is now about 3 feet wide, containing some large spots of ore, and looking exceedingly kindly. I have no doubt there will be further improvement shortly.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, April 25: During the past month we have driven the 60 east on Kelly Bray lode 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; throughout this drivage the lode is end wide, containing a quantity of fluor-spar, mundic, quartz, blende, with some good stones of yellow copper ore, but not enough to save. The lode is set to six men, at 10l. 10s. per fathom We have also driven the 80 west, on Kelly Bray lode, 4 fms.; in this end the lode has varied from 4 to 2 ft. in width; in the present end it is about 2 ft. wide, with a capel of about 2 ft. upon the lode. The lode is orey, and letting out more water than usual; set to two men at 5l. 10s. per fm. We have also driven the 90 cross-cut south 3 fms.; this cross-cut is to intersect the south part of Kelly Bray lode. We had had a branch about 1 ft. wide, underlaying very fast, containing some good stones of ore, around which the ground is very hard. We have now got through it, and the ground is more favourable for driving; water is still oozing through the country, which indicates more lode south. In the 70 they are from 4 to 6 fms. apart; set to six men, at 9l. per fm.—Tribute settings: 2 pitches at 16s. in 1l., for lead only. We have now about 17 tons of No. 1, and 9 tons of No. 2 lead ore, which I hope will be sampled in about a fortnight from date.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—P. Roach, April 27: The engine-shaft is nearly completed to the 115; this level is driven 31 fathoms east from shaft: 4 fathoms above the present end is the entrance into the carbona, but not much of it can at present be seen, in consequence of its being full of water to within 6 ft. of the entrance, and this 6 feet being nearly full of attle and slime, prevented a fair survey, although we broke some good work. The 110 is cleared 18 fathoms east from shaft, and about 8 fms. further will open a thoroughfare between this level and the carbona, and also good ventilation. Nothing more of the carbona can be known for a week or a fortnight, as all the levels have to be cleared and secured. The 100 is cleared east nearly 50 fathoms, and we have been 30 fathoms further; this will also take some days to clear and secure. The 80, west of Ransom, is not so good as last week. All other places are without any material alteration.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—James Richards, April 26: There is no alteration in the ground in Boorman's shaft, sinking under the 10, since last report. No alteration in the 10 cross-cut for the past week, but to-day we have intersected a branch in the adit cross-cut, driving east of No. 1 shaft; we cannot say anything about its value for a day or two. At Hollow's shaft, the men who were opening on the western branch have been placed to sink a winze from the shallow adit to the deep adit; this will prove the branch and ventilate this part. The men who were opening on the branch east of the said shaft have resumed driving the cross-cut east, and I have set their former bargains on tribute, to four men, at 6s. in 1l. No alteration in any other part since the last report.

SIGFORD CONSOLS.—John Hosking, April 25: The lode in the adit level is about 1½ foot wide, and composed of gossan and mundic, spotted throughout with rich copper ore, presenting a much improved appearance. The south tin lode is of the same character as when last reported on.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, April 28: At Hitchins's engine-shaft, in the 98 east and west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, mundic, and good stones of ore, and looking very promising. In the 86 east we have cut the cross-course; in the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and good stones of ore. In the 62 west no lode has been met with west of the cross-course. In Gilbert's rise in the back of the 50, on the south lode, the lode is 1½ foot wide, yielding good stones of ore. In the 50 west the lode is disordered by a small cross-course. In the rise in the back of the 40 west the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding a little ore occasionally. In the 40, driving east on the south lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore, and looking very promising. In the same level west the lode is 1½ foot wide, and yielding good stones of ore. In shoding west no lode has been met with this week.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, April 25: In the 105 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. The 94 west is producing stones of copper ore. In the 54 west the lode is worth 2l. per fathom. The 44 west is unproductive. The 34 west is worth 2l per fm. The 105 winze is worth 7l. per fm. We have set the new south shaft to sink below the 24 by nine men, 5 fms. extent, at 9l. per fm. The rods are working well. Our tribute is a little improved. The sampling on Tuesday next will be 107 tons, computed. We have no other change to notice.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, R. Unsworth, April 28: The lode in the 40 is 3 ft. wide, spotted with lead ore. In the 30 the lode is 5 ft. wide; the leading part is worth ¾ ton of good ore per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 30 north is 4 ft. wide, spotted throughout with copper ore. Upon sinking this winze 5 fms. the branch of ore previously referred to will be intersected, which will give us good ground to stope away.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—C. Bartle, April 26: In the deep adit cross-cut, east of Carpenter's shaft, the ground is much the same for driving; the end is still letting out much water. In the rise in the back of the deep adit, south of Carpenter's shaft, the lode is still large, and a little improved. In the rise in back of the 20, south of the whim-shaft, the lode is poor, and the ground spare for rising; we hope to effect a communication daily. In the rise in back of the 24, north of the whim-shaft, we have not as yet taken down the lode; the ground is spare for rising. On the copper lode in the western part of the sett we have sunk 4 ft.; the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and peach, with yellow and black copper ore. About 200 fms. to the east of the new shaft we have opened on a large copper lode from 6 to 8 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and spots of yellow copper ore; this lode is in a good killas for copper, and near north from the eastern part of the Great Wheal Friendship Copper Mine, and not more than a mile from the large deposits of copper in that part of the mine, and without any important change.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—April 23: Youren's Lode: At Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, the lode is 20 in. wide—unproductive. In the 110 fm. level, west of Michell's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide—poor. The two stopes in the back of the 110 west are each yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 west is 10 in. wide—unproductive. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 100 west the lode is 10 in. wide—poor. The three stopes in the back of the 100 west are each yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. In the 90 west the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding 3 tons of good ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 78, west of Michell's, is 15 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.—South Lode: In the 110 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 and in the 90 fm. levels east is about 15 in. wide in each, and both are unproductive. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 100 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 78 east is 2 ft. wide, containing good spots of ore, and is looking more promising than it has for some time past. We have good stones of ore in the 110 west, on the caunter; the lode is 8 in. wide, and looking promising. The ground in the 78 cross-cut south, and in the 110, north of Michell's engine-shaft, is moderately easy.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, April 23: The 45 cross-cut is letting out a good deal of water, and the ground of a very promising character. The 35 end east is not yet clear of the ironstone. The stopes in the 35 are much as usual. The 25 is also without much change to notice. The end driving on the course of the slide in the 25 west, to prove Barker's lode, is now in a large lode, and of a very promising character; if this should prove to be Barker's lode west of the slide, it will be of considerable importance to the mine. Our prospects generally are encouraging.

ST. DAY UNITED.—Elisha Ralph: I have just come up from underground, and am happy to inform you that both ends at Trussall's, in the 144, are very much improved, producing from 6 to 7 tons per fm. at each end. We sold 16 tons 3 cwts. 0 qrs. 8 lbs. of tin, at 67l. 15s. per ton.

STRAY PARK.—C. Thomas and Son, R. Pryor, E. Rogers, April 26: We have been underground here to-day. The 140 cross-cut is driven south so far as the perpendicular of the lode in the 124. Six branches, each containing copper ore of good quality, have been driven through in the 140, within the limits of about 5 fms., which, together, we think make up the lode aimed at. The elven course is also cut a little beyond the southernmost branch of ore. We have set to the men to drive east, with the expectation that some of the branches will unite, and form a lode at a few fathoms from the cross-course, but more especially at a deeper level. The 150 cross-cut is driven 9 ft.; worked by six men, at 3l. per fm.; we expect to cut the lode in this level in about three months. In order to give you and the adventurers our opinion in the mine, we cannot do better than refer to the circular of March 25 last, expressed in the following words:—"I shall expect that the 140 may be about the top of the ore in Stray Park Mine; if the lode then should be cut poor that will not lessen my confidence of the lode as a whole. Other cross-cuts in the 150, 160, 170, and 180 must be driven as soon as circumstances will admit of; in the 150 very shortly. I have no doubt of this lode giving a great quantity of ore to assist in carrying out the principal object the mine was started for about a year ago—that of opening up a tin mine below the present bottom of the 180." We beg to say that we are getting on favourably in cutting down the engine-shaft, and hope to fork to the bottom and commence sinking on the course of the main lode in about three months from this date.

SUNNY SIDE.—J. T. Bell, April 28: The bore-hole has quite drained the shaft, and the men are engaged in completing the sinking. During the last three days we have been very much hindered by the extreme severity of the weather, which has been so excessively cold, with heavy falls of rain and snow, that the horse and banksman could not stand outside. The adit is being driven by four men, at 40s. per fm., masters taking out the rubbish.

TAVY CONSOLS.—W. Goss, April 26: In the 68 east the lode is worth 3 tons of good ore per fm. The lode in the 56 east continues to improve—now worth 3 tons per fm.; the stopes in this level are yielding 2 tons per fm. The 36 and 46 as last reported.

— W. Goss, April 27: The lode in the 56 has further improved, worth full 4 tons of ore per fm., and every prospect of improving upon that. In the 36 the branch of mundic is 15 inches wide, spotted with ore; this end will soon be in a course of ore. We shall sample on Friday about 50 tons.

— R. Unsworth, April 27: A good course of ore was cut yesterday in the 56 east; the lode is 4 ft. wide, 3 ft. of which is fit for market—a most splendid course of copper ore, and richer than any before seen in the mine; you have adopted the right way to work this mine; this is the same course of ore as in Lady Bertha, 30 fathoms west, which is about 10 fms. from Tavy boundary, between which and the discovery now made there is ground enough to return thousands of pounds worth of copper ore before this level reaches the boundary. The 80 and 68 are also approaching this point.

TINCROFT.—W. Teague, J. Andrew, April 26: In the 173, driving east of Martin's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 12l. per fm. In the 173, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth for tin 9l. per fm. In the 162, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 14l. per fm. In the 152, driving east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 15l. per fm. The winze sinking under the 142 is worth for copper ore 20l. per fm. Nothing new in the old sump-shaft since last reported. In the 162, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 12l. per fm. In the 130, on Chapple's lode, driving west of downright shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding saving work for tin. Nothing new in North Tincroft since last reported on.

TOLCARNE.—April 23: We have set three new bargains:—The adit end to drive east by two men and two boys, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 1 foot wide, consisting of gossan, soft spar, and spots of ore. A rise in the back of the adit, west of Field's shaft, by four men, to carry the rise 12 ft. long, at 5l. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth for length of the rise from 26l. to 30l. per fathom. A cross-cut to drive south of Field's shaft, on the cross-course, by two men and two boys, at 50s. per fm.—Old Bargain: The adit west on Field's lode by four men, at 8l. per fm.; the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore. Field's shaftmen are getting on with the cutting down of the shaft, and we hope by the end of the next week to get it completed to the adit level.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, April 23: In sinking the engine-shaft below the 100 the lode continues to yield about 4 tons per fathom. We expect to be deep enough for the 110 in a fortnight. The 100 end is driving on the north part of the lode. In the 80, west of Woodfall's shaft, the lode is wide, and we have cut into it 8 feet, but not intersected the south wall. The winze below the 70 contains quite as much ore as for some time past, but the water is too quick for sinking it until it is drained by the 80, which we are daily expecting to accomplish. In the 70, west of Woodfall's, the lode contains stones of ore and mundic in the quartz. The pitches continue without alteration.

TRETOIL AND MESSER.—R. Rich, April 28: The 24, west of new shaft, has been driven about 3 fms. during the past week, and has yielded from 2 to 2½ tons of ore per fm.; the lode has never looked more promising than it does now, nearly the whole of the jack has disappeared. In the 17 the lode is still looking well; we have suspended the driving of this end for the present while a rise is being put up in the backs of this level to hole a shaft sunk through to the old workings for ventilation; as soon as this communication is effected, three or four new tribute pitches may be set at low tribute. The shaft is down 5 fms. below the 24, and is being sunk at the same inclination as the lode; 6 feet to the north of it the ground is intersected with branches of yellow-coated ore; this shaft will be down as deep as the deep adit, and the plat cut there next month; we have no fear of finding a course of ore here, also, when the lode is cross-cut from the plat. The adit cross-cut south appears to have reached the north part of the tin lode, we can see but little of it yet; I shall not be surprised to find it rather disordered so near the cross-course. In the 120, west of Messer's engine-shaft, the level is being cleared, which will be effected and the end set to drive near the junction next Saturday. The 20 east is also cleared, and being secured, towards the flat-rod shaft; there is more to do in this level than we expected. Michell's flat-rod shaft will be cut down as far as the water will allow next week. All other underground and surface works are being pushed forward with due dispatch.

VALE OF TOWY.—T. Harvey, April 26: No change to notice in Clay's engine-shaft since our last report. The lode in the 70, north of this shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing a small quantity of lead. The lode in this level, south of the shaft, is from 2½ to 3 feet wide, a very nice looking lode, but poor at present. We have not intersected any lode in the 60, north of this shaft. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking in the bottom of this level, is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work for lead. The lode in the 60, south of Field's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 2 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 50, south of this shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, as last reported, a mixture of lead throughout. The lode in Bonville's, sinking below the 60, is 4 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 60, north of this shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead per fm. We have not intersected the lode at the 60, south of this shaft, the lode has heaved further than we anticipated. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50, north of this shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. Our tribute pitches are looking much the same.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, April 26: On the north lode, in the 94 east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 25l. per fm. The 75 east produces stones of ore.—Engine Lode: In the 94 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; the same will apply to the 84 west. In the 75 west the lode continues 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 65 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, turning out 2 tons of ore per fm.—Wheal Charmer Lode: In the adit driving east good stone of ore are being broken; lode 3 ft. wide. We shall sample to-morrow 670 tons of ore.

WEST CARADON.—Mr. F. Pryor writes: The 17 end is set at 3s. in 1l., in a fine course of ore. The rise in the back is worth 30l. per fm. The new end in the 10 is worth 40l. per fm. The mine looking well at all points.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, April 25: Nothing has transpired here in the past week worth communicating.

WEST TOLVADDEN.—J. Thomas, April 8: We are sinking the shaft for 25l. per fm.; the lode is about 16 in. wide, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, iron, lead, and copper ore; the ground is a little softer. The lode in the sink to the east of the shaft is improving, the leader or branch of copper ore is from 8 to 12 in. wide, of a superior quality, worth 20l. per fathom. We cannot sink much deeper at this point, for the sea breaks on it at spring tide; the lode altogether is showing indications of a mineral deposit of copper ore.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, April 23: The 20 fm. level, driving west, is holed to Cater's shaft, and next week we intend to put the men in the back, to cut through the lode at this level, when we shall be enabled to report its character. Cater's shaftmen have completed cutting down the shaft to this level, and are now engaged in cutting plat to throw the kibble to the bottom, in order to sink on the lode. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine since last report. The flat-rods are working well.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—H. Harvey, April 28: The winze sinking below the 40, south of the shaft, is sunk 4½ fathoms, and is still dry. The rise in the back of this level, north of the shaft, on the western lode, is holed to the winze sunk below the 28; the men are still engaged in securing the same. The lode in the rise in the back of the 28, north of trial-shaft, on the same lode, is 2 feet wide, producing 2 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level north, on the quartzose lode, is 1 foot wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The tribute pitches are looking just the same.

WHEAL AMERY.—H. Harvey, April 28: The branch I advised you of in my last appears to be the same that runs with the flookan in Addams Mine. The cross-cut at this adit level, north of the shaft, is extended west of the flookan course 2½ fms. towards the level. The level we met with in driving contains spots of lead and copper ores.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—F. C. Harpur, T. Carpenter, April 26: We have nothing particular to inform you this week. The ground in the new engine-shaft continues pretty favourable for sinking: down to date about 3½ fms. In the rise above the adit towards the new shaft, on the Calstock Consols lode, the lode is from 6 to 8 in. wide, very regular in its course, carrying some small stones of ore. In the adit end, driving west on this lode, the ground is much as it has been for driving, through rather hard, the lode varying in size from 8 to 10 in., having a favourable appearance, producing some good stones of ore in the bottom part of the level. The lode in the adit end west, on Mundey's lode, is still split into branches; ground hard for driving. No alteration in any other part.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—R. Kendall, April 26: The sumpmen are putting in penthouse at the south engine-shaft, and preparing to sink to the 60 with all speed. The lode in the 60 west is still in a disordered state, yielding good stones of ore; the stope in the back of this level, east and west of ladder winze, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. No. 1 winze, sinking below the 40, is still worth 30l. per fathom. No. 2 winze, sinking below the same level, is suspended for want of air. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding from 1½ to 2 tons per ton.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford: On Saturday, the 23d inst., we set Cock's shaft to cut down from surface to 5 fms. below the adit level to six men, at 27l. per bargain; a rise in back of the 24, now up 10 fms. 4 ft., to communicate to the 12, which we expect to complete some time next week; a pitch in back of the 24, east of Cock's shaft, to four men, at 13s. 4d. tribute, for one month. The pitch west of eastern cross-course, in back of the 24, working by two men, is looking well. Osborne's pitch, in back of the 12, not being set, we purpose to stope a few fathoms on owners' account for discoveries.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, April 22: North Lode: In the 82 east the ground is easier for driving, and the lode is looking more promising. In the 71 west the lode produces good stones of ore, and indicates being near the cross-course.—South Lode: The lode in the sump-shaft is 3 feet wide, containing capel, spar, peach, mundic, and produces good stones of ore. In the 71 west the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore, but not enough to value. In the new winze below the 71 east the lode is large, and worth 16l. per fm., but having cut water, it is suspended for the time, and the men put to commence another winze west of shaft. The lode in the 71 east is small, and of no value at present. The lode in the stopes is worth about 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 61 east the lode is not so orey, and the ground is rather tight at present, but we consider the change will be of short duration. There is no other change in the mine to mention.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Edwards, April 25: We have no change of importance since last report, except in the pitch in the back of the 46 east, which has improved.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, April 23: Good Friday having intervened, I have but little alteration to report since Wednesday evening. We have not taken down any lode at the engine-shaft, or in the 80 east, since my last advice; but in the latter place I am hoping we shall find the lode to improve when we take it down, because I find ore in the farthest point. In the 80 west the lode is from 12 to 18 in. wide, improving again, and showing a better appearance, a branch having come into it from the north side, and which also seems to be making back; it is from 4 to 6 in. wide, of grey and black ore, malachite, and spar. As soon as the end is driven out of the way, we shall strip down the side of the level to prove it; this is evidently opening a good piece of orey ground. The other operations are progressing satisfactorily, but without anything calling for a remark.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, April 23: The ground in the 100 cross-cut, driving south, is not quite so easy for driving as last reported. The lode in the winze below the 90 is 9 in. wide, producing stones of tin. The stope in back of the 90, on the caunter lode, is worth 10l. per fathom. The main lode in the 90, east end, is small. The main lode in the 74, east end, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The main lode in the stope west from winze, below the 74, is worth 15l. per fathom. The stope east from winze, below the 74, is worth 20l. per fathom. The lode in the eastern stope, below the 74, is worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in the deep adit, east end, is 9 in. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. There has not been anything done in the back of the deep adit level since last reported on.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—R. Knapp, April 28: Wilcock's shaft is sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. under the 50. The lode in the 50, north of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level will produce on an average 7 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south they will produce 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. The price for driving the 50 end north is 40s. per fm., and for stoping the back both north and south, on an average, is 16s. per fm. The lode in the 40, south of the flat-rod shaft, is 1 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwts. of lead per fm., and the price for driving is 50s. per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level will produce on an average 6 cwts. of lead per fm., and the average price for stoping is 20s. per fm. The pitches also throughout the mine are producing a fair quantity of ore. We sold on Saturday last, the 23d inst., a parcel of lead ores, computed 55 tons, to Mr. T. Somers, at 21l. 1s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, April 27: We sampled yesterday 295 tons of copper ore. Our tutwork and tin tribute survey will come off next Friday; the copper setting went off yesterday. We set 19 pitches, to forty-four men on tribute, from 3s. 11d. to 13s. 4d. in 1l. At Wellesley's shaft the lode is of a kindly appearance, and will yield 6 tons of ore per fathom, the length of shaft is 12 ft.—American Shaft: The 80 west is improved, and worth 12l. per fm. The 80 east is also improved, and worth 16l. per fm. The 70 east is worth 10l. per fm. All other parts without change.

WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, April 28: The engine-shaft is down below the 95 fathom level 6 fms., and the ground continues favourable for sinking. In the 85 west the lode continues large, containing quartz, mundic, and capel, with a little copper ore. In the 75 west the lode has still a very promising appearance. There is no change in the 62 and 50 fm. levels since last report; the stopes in the back of the 62 will produce 3½ tons of ore per fm. The pitches continue to look well.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—A. Barratt, April 28: At the trial shaft, we are down from surface 7 fms., where we met with water; further sinking is in consequence suspended. The lode at the bottom of the shaft maintains its former fine appearance, composed of gossan, black copper ore, &c. Our object now is to drive a shallow level west from the shaft, to prove the lode against that beautiful cross-course referred to in my report of the 7th inst., and also to ascertain whether the lode is shifted out of its course or not, which will enable us to determine on the most proper place for a new engine-shaft. There is no improvement in the old mine since my last report.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—J. Pope, April 27: No alteration since last reported.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—Z. Carkeek, April 27: The 67, north of engine-shaft, is driven 22 fathoms towards the north lode; ground favourable for driving. In the 67, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar and gossan. In the 55, east of Nicholls's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan and prian; a very promising lode for copper ore. In the 42, east of Nicholls's shaft, the lode appears to be disordered around the cross-course. In the 42, south of the engine-shaft, we have cut a lode, composed of spar and capels, but we are not through it yet. In the 30, north of Nicholls's shaft, we have not cut any lode, but expect to do so shortly. In the 15, east of Nicholls's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding tinstuff of low quality. The tribute pitches are much the same as last reported.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, John Williams, April 25: At the boundary engine-shaft there is no change to notice since last report. In the 123, east of the same shaft, on the engine lode and branch, the branch is improving, yielding good stones of tin, mixed with mundic and wolfram. In the 113, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is composed of tin, mundic, and copper ore, worth 20*l.* per fm.; the stopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 18*l.* per fm. The stopes in back of the 103, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 14*l.* per fathom. The stope in bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 8*l.* per fathom. We are engaged clearing and securing the 83, east of the same shaft, in order to drive south; we think there is more branch in that direction.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, April 27: There is nothing new to report.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, April 23: In the east end in the 55 the lode is 6 ft. wide, and at present we are only carrying 3 ft. of the north part of it, but intend taking down the south side of the level about the end of the ensuing week; the part carried is oray, but the south side is the best, and when taken down a week ago was worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom, with the appearance of further improving. We are getting on as fast as possible with both shafts, and making fair progress.

WHITFORD.—W. Sandoe, April 27: The ground in our engine-shaft is without any change to notice—still favourable for sinking; the water also, considering the wet weather we have had, keeps very easy, therefore our progress in sinking is very satisfactory. The shaft is now down about 6 fms. below the 35, and from surface 41 fms.

THE WAR, AND THE MINING INTEREST.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The year 1859 bids fair to be memorable in history as the epoch of a sanguinary European war. The whole continent of Europe is at this moment a vast military encampment. From north to south, and from east to west, the earth reverberates under the tramp of armed men. Three monarchs are preparing to lead their legions into a struggle, the end of which no man can foresee, far less prognosticate its consequences, and the immediate effect of which in the great division of the globe is an acute sense of present danger, and a dark foreboding of coming peril to every individual engaged in commercial pursuits. At this critical juncture this country is placed in a peculiar, and, we might fairly say, a cruel position. An impending European war, and no Parliament, is we believe a conjunction of circumstances without a modern parallel. We can ill afford at such a moment to dispense with the information as to passing events which the responsible Ministers of the Crown would be expected and required to give to the nation through its representatives, and which in cases of imminent danger is so anxiously looked for, more particularly by the mercantile population. To know the extent of a coming danger in a large measure enables us to avert or modify its evil consequences, which are, on the other hand, greatly aggravated by any stoppage in recognised channels of intelligence. At the present moment it so happens that owing to a dissolution of Parliament the Government of this country is being carried on without either parliamentary assistance or control, and business men are obliged to rely for the governance of their affairs on *ex parte* statements, in many instances having no foundation in fact, and coming from quarters not in the best repute for consistency of conduct.

During the last few days the various exchanges of this country have been violently agitated; rumours of peace and rumours of war have followed each other with marvellous rapidity, followed by either a rise or fall in commercial values. At one moment we are informed by telegraph that Austria had consented to wait for fourteen days before executing her threat against Sardinia, so as to allow time for the settlement of the matters in dispute, if possible, by diplomacy; thereupon all values rose, Consols advanced 3 per cent., merchants spoke more hopefully of the future, and a more buoyant tone was immediately perceptible. A few hours elapsed, and the country was electrified by the receipt of intelligence of the gloomiest and most serious import. A perfect panic ensued; and the only market not adversely affected as yet to any serious extent being that for the negociation of mining securities. How long this may continue to be the case we cannot predict; but of this we are satisfied, that if in the present situation the mining public be only true to themselves, the market prices of their shares, although necessarily affected in a minor degree by a decline in the values of Consols and other kindred securities, will not be dangerously affected.

The whole field of mining industry in this country is our particular domain. We have striven all along, and we flatter ourselves with no small degree of success, to indoctrinate the public with the merits of the Cornish and Devon mines, considered as investments; repeatedly in these columns have we warned the holders of such stock against indulging in unwarranted and unreasonable distrust as to the commercial value of their property consequent on events very generally inimical to trade. We have illustrated, with a particularity amounting to demonstration, the exceptional position which metals hold in the markets of the world, as well as the commercial relations in which they stand to each other, and have laboured, with all earnestness of purpose, to exhibit British mining as an industry presenting to the investor peculiarly permanent commercial characteristics; and we, therefore, view with disquietude anything symptomatic of general alarm amongst mine shareholders.

It is only natural, and may, therefore, be expected, that when our own State securities show a considerable daily variation in market value, and when other joint-stocks and shares are tottering in sympathy, we repeat that it is only natural, when such is the case, that that portion of the mining public whose experience in this particular description of security is of a limited character, either owing to their recent connection with mining, or to a laxity of observation in the past, should experience a sensation of alarm, and desire to realise with all practicable speed the values of their shares, accounting thereby for the premonitary signs already appearing in the mine share market. To check this feeling in the bud is of the utmost consequence, by the interposition of reason on the one side, and a disposition to review it on the other. Nothing is so disastrously contagious as any description of panic. From almost imperceptible beginnings it steadily acquires the proportions of a scourge, from which only the most determined and skilful escape unscathed; and against the possible infliction of such a terrible calamity it is alike our duty and our privilege to sound a note of warning, so distinct in its utterance as to place its meaning beyond the possibility of misinterpretation.

In our last Journal, we endeavoured to show that the demand for metals, in the event of war, would largely, if not wholly, compensate for any temporary falling off in domestic consumption, an assertion the truth of which must commend itself to the most superficial investigator. We are not dependent on foreign aid either for the ores from which they are procured, the skilled labour, or the capital necessarily employed; thus placing the entire industry within our immediate control, and any marked improvement in the conditions of the mines themselves must be followed under the most unfavourable circumstances by an appreciative advance in market value. The negociable prices of mining shares, like everything else, are governed by the ordinary laws of supply and demand. Any undue preponderance of sales must be consequently followed by a decline in prices; and should the pressure of sales be severe, or peremptory in its character, and a general fall in prices be once established, any return to a state of healthy prosperity could only be expected when the conditions of the market had experienced a total reversal.

Let mine shareholders, then, beware. Let them think twice before committing themselves to a course of action fraught with such dangerous consequences. Let them fortify their opinions by a re-investigation, if necessary, of the substantial merits of the mines in which they may be interested; and, in any case, to abstain most scrupulously from sacrificing their property in any way which in more reasonable moments would be reflected on with sorrow and regret.

THE METALLURGY OF LEAD.—On Wednesday evening Mr. John Arthur Phillips read an elaborate paper on this subject before the Society of Arts, and which we publish *in extenso* in the Supplement with this day's Journal. The paper is cleverly compiled, and well calculated to afford mine adventurers and others an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the several processes of lead smelting at present employed in England and on the Continent.

SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION IN INDIA.—The last advices from Calcutta inform us that the India General Steam Navigation Company have declared the enormous dividend of 800rs. per share on a paid-up capital of 1000rs. per share, after having paid their secretary a commission of 26,000 rs., and 5 per cent. on the cash dividend to the directors, who thus divide 32,500rs. among five, and providing for all contingencies. Dock shares have been sold freely at 850. Considerable transactions have taken place in East India Coal shares on the news reaching of the dividend declared in London. Bengal Coal shares are in favour. Assam Tea shares are in demand, but none offering.

AUSTRALIA.—The Board of Trade Returns for the three months ending March 31, 1859, show that the declared value of the enumerated British articles exported to our Australian Colonies amounts in the aggregate to 1,275,128*l.*; and the total for the corresponding period of last year was 1,471,635*l.*, necessarily showing a decrease of 196,507*l.* Articles connected with the metal trade, such as hardware, iron, lead, tin, and machinery represent the largest item, being 291,957*l.*; apparel and slops, 221,906*l.*; beer, ale, and spirits, 198,624*l.*; leather goods, 185,289*l.*; cottons, 95,687*l.*; haberdashery, 82,451*l.*; woollens, 72,780*l.*; stationery, 57,315*l.*; linens, 19,958*l.*; earthenware, 18,857*l.*; silk goods, 15,702*l.*; oil seed, 12,174*l.*; and soap, 2428*l.*

THE ORIGIN OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—Referring to the auriferous drift of South Australia, Mr. Selwyn, the geological surveyor of the district, considers that with respect to the origin and present position of the gold there can be little doubt—firstly, that the whole of it has been formed in or near the quartz veins, which are now seen traversing the palæozoic strata; and secondly, that its present position in the drift is entirely due to the decomposition, breaking up, and spreading abroad of these quartz veins along with the ordinary sandstones, slates, &c., of the district. Its general position in the lowest portion of the drift resting on the solid rock is due—firstly, to its great specific gravity compared with the rest of the materials forming the associated drift; and secondly, as it has always been supposed that gold veins are richest near the surface, and unlike other mineral veins become poorer in depth, it follows that the deposits now occupying the lowest portions of the drift, formed from those portions of the auriferous quartz veins which were first broken up and distributed during the period of the drift, which would be much richer than any deposits formed by subsequent denudation from less superficial portions of the auriferous veins.

EXTENSIVE PURCHASES OF COAL BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Several large coal proprietors in Liverpool have within the last few days received some extensive orders from the French Executive, for the supply of coal to the French fleet. One vessel, a large screw steamer, belonging to a Greek firm, and trading between Liverpool and the Levant, was reported to have been taken up for the transport of French troops to the seat of war, but we believe the engagement only extends to the conveyance of coals. As yet none of the large steam ship companies, such as the Cunard line, the Liverpool, Philadelphia, and New York Steam Ship Company, or the Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Company have been applied to by the French authorities, nor is it probable, in the present neutral position of England, they would accept any overtures from the French Government for the chartering of their vessels.

EARLY PUBLICATION OF THE MINING JOURNAL.—In compliance with the frequently expressed wish of many of our subscribers to receive the MINING JOURNAL on Saturday evening instead of Sunday morning, we have at length succeeded in completing our arrangements for publishing in time for the Saturday morning's mail. Henceforth the MINING JOURNAL may be obtained at our office at FIVE O'CLOCK A.M., or can be delivered by any Newsman in the metropolis with the morning papers.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, April 29, 1859.

COPPER.	£ s. d.
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0 1 2–0 1 2½
ditto tubes ..... „	0 1 2½–0 1 3½
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0 1 0½– —
Bottoms ..... „	0 1 1–0 1 1½
Old (Exchange) .... „	0 0 11– —
Best selected....p. ton	115 10 0– —
Tough cake..... „	112 10 0– —
Tile ..... „	112 10 0– —
South American.. „	105 0 0–107 0 0

IRON.	Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London..	7 5 0– —
Ditto, to arrive	6 15 0– —
Nail rods	7 10 0– —
„ Stafford. in London	8 0 0– 9 0 0
Bars ditto	8 5 0– 9 10 0
Hoops ditto	9 0 0– 9 15 0
Sheets, single	9 10 0–10 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 15 0– 4 15 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 10 0– 5 5 0
Bars, common, ditto....	6 0 0– 6 5 0
Ditto, railway ditto ..	6 5 0– 6 10 0
Ditto, Swed. in London.	13 10 0–16 0 0
In stock to arrive....	12 5 0– —
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 9 0– 2 11 6
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees..	2 14 0– 2 15 0
Ditto, forge.....	2 17 6– —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3 10 0– 3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	— – —

LEAD.	
English Pig	21 15 0–22 10 0
Ditto sheet	22 10 0–23 5 0
Ditto red lead	24 0 0– —
Ditto white	30 0 0– —
Ditto patent shot	26 0 0– —
Spanish	22 5 0–22 10 0
American	none.

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	10¾d.–11¾d.
Wire	11d. – —
Tubes	13½d.– 14d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	18 10 0– —
„ (hammered).	20 10 0– —
Ditto, in faggots	21 10 0–22 0 0
English, Spring	18 0 0–23 0 0
QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	19 5 0–19 15 0
To arrive	20 0 0– —

ZINC.	
In sheets	28 0 0– —

TIN.	
English, blocks 129	0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..130	0 0– —
Ditto, Refined 137	0 0– —
Banca 135	0 0– —
Straits 132	0 0– —

TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 12 6– 1 13 6
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 18 6– 1 19 6
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 10 6– 1 11 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 16 6– 1 17 0
IC Coke ..... „	1 6 6– 1 6 6
IX Ditto..... „	1 12 6– 1 12 6
Canada plates ....p. ton	13 0 0–13 5 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Yellow Metal Sheathing..p. lb.	10¼d.
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. ..p. cwt.	2 2 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	— – 7 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The great excitement that prevails in our market consequent on the disturbed state of the Continent keeps business very unsettled and prices constantly fluctuating; purchases effected seemingly cheaply one hour become dear the next, for as soon as the price is known at which a transaction has taken place, holders, anxious to realise, accept less than that previously announced; such has been the case during the last few days, more particularly with regard to spelter and Scotch pig-iron, being the two principal speculative articles in our market. As the prospects of immediate war become more evident, fear seizes hold of merchants, and all appear desirous of getting clear of their stocks and lessening their liabilities.

COPPER continues dull of sale, and orders from abroad are scarce; the standard, however, still gradually rises, owing to the short supplies of common ore. It is doubtful in the present state of things in which direction prices are likely to move; it, therefore, behoves buyers to be cautious, and to simply buy for immediate requirements.

IRON.—The demand for rails will, doubtless, be materially interfered with should hostilities be commenced; if the railways on the Continent are not entirely suspended, there will probably be a great stoppage to the carrying out of the lines; and with these anticipations ironmasters seem more disposed to make concessions, rather than allow good orders to pass by them. Ordinary sections have been placed at 6*l.* per ton at the works, without difficulty, and, perhaps, even less than this price would now be taken. Merchant bars are easier; Staffordshire descriptions are at present undisturbed; Swedish bars quiet, and quotations unaltered. Scotch pigs have receded, from various causes; the alliance between France and Russia, and the increase in the Bank rate, have both had an important effect upon the market; m.n. have been sold at 48s. 6d. to 49s., and there are now sellers at these prices. The heavy stocks in warehouse will probably bring prices down still lower.

LEAD.—Second-hand lots of English lead have been offered about the market, pigs at 21*l.* 15s.; sheets, 23*l.* to 23*l.* 5s., but sellers do not stand out for a matter of 5s. per ton just now; and, although the above quotations are general, actual business might possibly have been done under.

SPELTER.—A large business has been transacted, and several parcels have changed hands, the market gradually giving way, but no certainty from one moment to another exists in prices; fluctuations have been wide, nearly 1*l.* per ton per day; slabs commencing downwards at 21*l.* down to 19*l.* 5s., being the last price reported on 'Change to day, at which 150 tons were sold; these second-hand lots, however, may be withdrawn at any moment, and buyers would find that they would have to pay much higher prices; therefore, although prices may appear weak, and may further decline, purchases should not be held over too long, otherwise it might prove late to come in at these very low rates.

TIN.—Foreign is easier to buy at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 28.—The metal market, during the past week, has presented a very unanimated appearance, and transactions have necessarily been limited. From foreign markets orders are sparingly given, and the home trade is but moderately active. The alarming aspect of continental matters increasing hourly in intensity has produced to-day a kind of panic in our market, and business for the time being is almost lost sight of in the general excitement which prevails. In the article of Scotch pig-iron considerable depression is experienced, and sales have been made at 49s. 9d. per ton for mixed numbers, storekeepers' warrants, f.o.b. in Glasgow, with a still further tendency downwards. The weekly shipments are large, being 16,504 tons, against 15,146 tons in the corresponding week of last year. For tin the demand has been fair, and current quotations have been maintained. Tin-plates show no alteration. Copper also is unchanged. Lead has shown continued symptoms of weakness, but an improved demand is not at all improbable under present circumstances, and, consequently, better prices may be established. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6*l.* 10*l.* to 6*l.* 12s. 6d. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 129*l.* per ton; common bar, 130*l.*; refined block, 137*l.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32s. to 32s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 25s. 6d. to 27s.—Lead: English sheet, 23*l.* 10s. per ton; English pig, 22*l.* 10s.—Copper: Cake and tile, 112*l.* 10s. per ton; best selected, 115*l.* 10s.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 0½d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10½d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30*l.* to 40*l.* per ton; spring, 18*l.* to 24*l.*; cast and shear, 50*l.* to 60*l.* per ton.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.—The addition made to the duties on imports has considerably affected the market for metals, and holders have added the full amount of the extra duties to their prices, but this has not yet been submitted to by purchasers, and we note the market as dull, though we quote prices 2r. higher on copper and 2a. to 3a. on iron.

We have been accustomed to look upon Easter week as one of half-holiday, and quiet; but this has been one of most extraordinary excitement, with great fluctuations and almost unprecedented depression in the funds and other public securities. It is not our custom in this place to enter into political questions, or discuss the subject of European war. We have only to notice its effects on monetary affairs and mining investments, and to these we shall now confine ourselves. When we last wrote funds were at 95, and they have since been at 88¼, showing a fall of 6¼ per cent. On Wednesday the *Times* calculated the depreciation in the funds and different railway shares at 50 millions sterling; and, as funds were then over 90, the fall which has taken place will make the total depreciation nearer 100 millions, while some of the foreign securities and railways have been scarcely negociable at any price whatever. Unfortunately, it so happens that abroad, and even in this country, the fluctuations in the funds are looked upon as the barometer of public opinion, and, therefore, wrong impressions, especially on the Continent, are to a certain extent created. In reality, however, the great fluctuations, and the panics that invariably succeed, are principally caused by large speculative sales in the Stock Exchange, and by mere gambling transactions. The public who are holders of stock see the daily fall, and becoming alarmed, rush eagerly to sell, and generally to the satisfaction of the "bears." This time, however, the Stock Exchange suffers the most severely, and already upwards of 50 failures have taken place, one of them alone it is said being for 140,000*l.* The chief cause of these disasters is understood to be that the banks refused to advance money upon foreign securities, and very little upon any others. Among all this, it is not surprising that the MINING SHARE MARKET should be dull, and comparatively inactive; but there has been no kind of panic on the market, nor any particular fall in price; in fact, the market, on the whole, has been well supported, and as there is not likely to be a fall in metals, good dividend and progressive mines will, as we have before remarked, become greatly in demand, and be the safest and most profitable means of investment. West Caradon shares have advanced to 87¼, 92½; West Seton to 410, 415; Basset now in request, at 200 to 205; South Frances, 200 to 205; Providence, 94 to 96. Wheal Margaret, 74 to 76; the lode in the 100 east is valued at 100*l.* per fm. Stray Park shares have been flat at 10; we understand that the cross-cut in the 140 has been driven south as far as the perpendicular of the lode in the 124, and six branches, each containing copper ore, have been met with, and which it is now considered make up the lode; driving east has been commenced, in the expectation that some of the branches will unite, and form a lode a few fathoms from the cross-course. Alfred Consols, 6½ to 6¾; Boiling Well, 1 to 1½; Bryntail, 5¼ to 5½, and more doing in them; Drake Walls, 31s. to 33s. Wheal Unity, ¾ to ⅞; this mine is looking better, and it may not be long before we have to announce a course of ore in the flat-rod shaft. Great Retallack shares have been largely dealt in, and, notwithstanding the general depression, seem to be getting into favour, at 3 to 3¼; and if the expectations of the agents in regard to divideuds being commenced in three months be realised, and kept up, the shares are among the cheapest in the market. East Basset, 217½ to 222½; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 77½ to 80; Great South Tolgus, 13½ to 13¾. Wheal Trelawny, 31 to 33, ex dividend of 1*l.* 10s. per share declared at the meeting on the 25th, when the accounts showed a profit of 1756*l.* 12s. 6d., in the quarter; after payment of the dividend, 1686*l.* 3s. 8d. was carried over to next account, and the report of a very satisfactory character. Hawkmoor, 1½ to 1⅝; Herodsfoot, 8⅜ to 8¾; Lady Bertha, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Hingston Down Consols, 4¼ to 4⅜; Wheal Margery, 11 to 12; North Frances, 8¾ to 9; North Robert, 3¾ to 3⅞; Pedn-an-drea, 2¼ to 2⅜; Rosewarne United, 56 to 58; South Condurrow, 9s. to 11s.; South Tolgus, 74 to 76; St. Day United, 27s. to 29s.; St. Ives Consols, 90 to 95; Tamar Consols, 39s. to 40s.; Tincroft, 4¼ to 4⅜; Wheal Grenville, 3¾ to 4, and mine looking better; Tolcarne, 17s. to 19s.; Tolvadden, 8½ to 8¾; Trelyon Consols, 22⅛ to 25; a short time ago these shares were at a mere nominal price. United Mines, 110 to 115; West Stray Park, 5¼ to 6; Wheal Charlotte, 2 to 2⅛; Wheal Ludcott, 3 to 2⅛; Wheal Mary Ann, 47 to 49; Wheal Seton, 150 to 160; Wheal Sidney shares have advanced to 1⅛, 1⅛; Wheal Wrey Consols, 3¼ to 3⅜; Tretoil and Messer have been flatter, at 2 to 2⅛; Huntingdon Tin Mine, 1 to 1⅛. East Russell have had a downward tendency all the week, and leave off 8¼ to 8⅜; which is not to be wondered at, after the many attempts made of late to write them down. That the shares, under the great excitement and demand caused by the discovery of Tom's pitch, rose too high there can be no doubt; but it is well to bear in mind now, that the grand object of the mine, the 88, is getting nearer realisation, and when reached, and successful, another rise may be looked for; though, in the interim, the lower shares can be brought the better it will, doubtless, suit the books of the jobbers. Copper Hill, 140 to 150; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 9 to 10; Trencrom, 2 to 3, and seem in favour. East Gunnis Lake, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Bedford United, 7¼ to 8; Carn Brea, 70 to 72½; Crelake, 3 to 3⅛; Devon Great Consols, 460 to 470; Great Alfred, 2¼ to 2⅜, but no business doing. South Caradon, 240, to 250; Kelly Bray, 2¼ to 2⅜; West Basset, 22 to 23; Sortridge Consols, ⅛ to ¼; Vale of Towy, ⅜ to ½; Wheal Buller, 120 to 125; South Carn Brea, 2¼ to 2⅜; Wheal Clifford, 350 to 400; Marke Valley, 2¼ to 2⅜; South Caradon Wheal Cooper, ⅛ to ¼; Pendeen, 7 to 7½; North Roskear, 21 to 23.

The panic which has prevailed at the Stock Exchange throughout the week has naturally occasioned an almost total suspension of business in mining shares, and that effected was at any price to obtain money, as is shown by the annexed official quotations, the last figure being the closing price:—

In British Mining Shares, East Wheal Russell, 8⅛, 8, 8⅛, 8⅛, 8⅛, 8; West Basset, 23 to 22½; Wheal Basset, 200; East Basset, 215; Lady Bertha, 1; Margaret, 74; West Caradon, 85 to 87½; Wheal Mary Ann, 45½ to 46½; Wheal Trelawny, 30.

In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were—Bon Accord, ¼; North Rhine, ⅜, ⅛, ⅜, ⅜; and Port Phillip, ⅜ to ½.

Foreign Mining Shares were—Cobre Copper, 37, 36¼, 36¼, 35, 36¼; St. John del Rey, 11¾ to 12; Linares, 9; and Fortuna, 1¾.

The panic has almost stopped all business outside in Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares during the week; the few transactions that have taken place have been forced, and, therefore, at a decline in price. Bon Accord, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; the directors have made a call of 5s. per share, payable on or before May 20. Cobre, 36 to 36½; Port Phillip, ⅜ to ½; St. John del Rey, 11¾ to 12; Fortuna, 1¾; North Rhine, ⅛ to ¼; Linares, 8¾ to 9; Scottish Australian, ⅜ to ½.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for three months ending March 31, 1859; and also as compared with three months ending March 31, 1858; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31.	1858.		1859.		Increase.
Coals and culm	£ 563,693		£ 608,201		£ 44,508
Hardwares and cutlery.....	679,267		833,604		154,337
Machinery:—					
Steam-engines	£231,025		£135,314		
Other sorts	428,499 = 659,524		440,753 = 576,067		
Total		£1,902,484		£2,017,872	
Metals:—					
Iron—Pig	£164,467		£175,117		
Bar, bolt, and rod	384,616		577,018		
Wire	41,658		48,213		
Railway	555,116		767,831		
Cast	178,714		195,840		
Wrought	496,227 = 1,820,798		658,642 = 2,422,463		601,665
Steel unwrought	91,032		181,238		90,206
Copper—Unwrought	117,179		213,907		
Sheets, &c.....	353,764		345,056		
Wrought	138,544 = 609,487		63,538 = 622,501		13,014
Brass	36,069		41,239		5,170
Lead—Pig, rolled	71,165		110,157		
Ore	32,231 = 103,396		43,922 = 154,079		50,683
Tin—Unwrought	61,940		62,310		
Plates	223,682 = 285,622		367,817 = 430,127		144,505
Grand total		£4,848,888		£5,869,519	£1,104,088
Less decrease machinery					83,457
Total					£1,020,631

The Board of Trade returns of the exports and imports of the United Kingdom are made up to March 31, thus showing the position of trade for the first quarter of the year. It appears that the declared value of the exports during that period amounted to 30,520,794*l.*, which, compared with the amount for the same months in 1858, is an increase of 7,010,504*l.*, the total for that period having been 23,510,290*l.* The aggregate for the first three months of 1857 was 28,827,493*l.*, so that compared with that year there is likewise an excess of 1,693,301*l.* This is a very encouraging state of things; and there is every reason to believe that continued increase in our shipments would have been shown as the year went on, if political matters had pursued their accustomed course; but such an extraordinary change has come over the whole aspect of affairs on the Continent that it is quite impossible to calculate the effect and consequences on the export trade of this country. Should England preserve neutrality a better future may be looked for; but for the present, at all events, our merchants and others will necessarily be slow to execute shipping orders to other countries than those under our own protection, or which are not mixed up with the turmoils of the Continent. There is an improvement to a considerable extent in all descriptions of metals and metallic manufactures, with the exception of machinery, in which there is a decrease, as shown in our usual tabular statement, in another column. The computed real value of the precious metals imported during the three months is set down at 8,321,501*l.*, and the exports at 6,902,585*l.*; so that the balance in favour of this country is equal to 1,418,916*l.* France, as usual, has been the chief drawer of gold, and no less than 2,197,788*l.* has been remitted to our neighbours during the three months, against 225,176*l.* received, leaving consequently a balance of 1,972,609*l.* against this country in our transactions in gold. From Australia we have received 1,539,861*l.*, and from the United States 1,149,757*l.*

in gold. The number of vessels engaged in the general transit trade between Great Britain and Ireland during this first quarter of the year was 35,013, with a collective tonnage of 3,815,151 against 32,933 vessels in 1858, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,549,380. There were only 70 foreign vessels engaged in this manner during the period specified, and the remainder were all British. In the general export trade 1189 vessels were dispatched to British possessions, and 6499 vessels to foreign countries; making a total of 7598 vessels engaged in our shipments of articles of produce and manufacture.

The imports of metals, metallic ores, and materials identified with mining since our last report have been:—Copper: 1817 cakes from Adelaide; 33 plates and 227 cakes from Dantzic. Copper Ore: 475 bags from Port Phillip, and 94 bags from Genoa. Old Copper: 566 lbs. from Antigua, and 17 barrels from Dantzic. Old Yellow Metal: 4 packages from Malta, and 20 packages from Genoa. Silver: 150 bags from Honduras. Iron: 18,584 bars from Gothenburg; 114 bundles from Copenhagen; 17 pieces from Potsgrund; and 9552 lbs. from Mossel Bay. Steel: 30 tons and 1650 tubs from Gothenburg; 600 kegs from Uddewalla. Lead: 1755 slabs from Rotterdam; 25 packages from Antwerp; and 1650 pigs from Cadiz. Spelter: 86,018 plates from Stettin; 2565 plates from Hamburg; 300 pieces from Dantzic; 42 casks, 72 leaves, and 171 casks of nails from Antwerp. Zinc: 4360 plates from Stettin; 2907 plates from Rotterdam; 289 packages from Antwerp; 89 blocks, and 4 casks from Dunkerque. Antimony Ore: 227 tons from Sarawak. Nickel: 35 packages from Antwerp. Quicksilver: 62 flasks from Cadiz. Asphalte: 50 tons from Paris. Black Lead: 100 casks from Antwerp. Brimstone: 300 tons from Catania; 250 tons and 570 centners from Palermo; 165 tons from Girgenti; 25 tons from Ancona; and 25 tons from Marsala. Saltpetre: 3788 bags from Bombay; 1928 bags from Calcutta. Nitrate of Soda: 8453 bags from Iquique. At Southampton 6 bags of copper ore have been imported from New Granada.

As a natural consequence of the state of political affairs on the Continent, the speculation in Saltpetre has been considerable, and the excitement very very great. Prices have advanced fully 5s. during the week, and, although no public sale was held until yesterday, private transactions to the extent of about 6500 bags have changed hands, the last sales being at 45s. for ref. 8 per cent., and 46s. for ref. 7 per cent. For arrival about 10,000 bags have been sold, opening at 41s., and closing at 45s. to 46s. per cwt., usual allowances, according to period of shipment. Nearly 450 tons have arrived this week, two-thirds Bombay. English refined worth about 47s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt. The stock is smaller than at the corresponding period of last year, it being only 3219 tons, against 4969. Yesterday, 1185 bags of Bengal were bought at public sale in above the value—ref. 9 to 8¾, at 45s. to 46s., 4¼ at 47s., and 3½ to 2½ per cent. at 50s. per cwt.; 767 bags Bombay, sold at 37s. to 37s. 6d. for ref. 57 to 46¼ per cent., one lot, ref. 51½ per cent., 38s.; unrefracted, 20s. to 20s. 6d. per cwt. Privately only a little business was done, and 45s. was paid for February sailing. Refined was quoted 49s. to 50s. The saltpetre market is alone in activity. Brimstone continues inactive, at 8*l.* on the spot, and 7*l.* 10s. to arrive. In chemicals generally there is comparatively nothing doing. There were 29 casks and 262 barrels of Plumbago partly disposed of at 10s. to 16s. for middling to fine lump, and 6s. to 11s. 6d. for small. Antimony, Arsenic, and Emery, &c., remain as was last quoted.

The purchases which it is said the French and Russians are making do not as yet appear to have had an effect on the LONDON COAL MARKET—indeed, it is very questionable whether most of these rumours do not emanate from speculators on our own market, to assist the operations. Of course, the French would be anxious to buy, owing to the probabily of a rise; but that it is the French Executive may be fairly doubted. On Monday there was a moderate demand, especially for Hartley's, of which, however, very few were in the market. Manufacturers' were dull. There were 58 ships at market, of which 28 were sold, 16 went to supply gas contracts, and 14 remained unsold. On Wednesday, the weather prevented ships from coming to market; there was, consequently, a good demand at a slight advance. There were 40 ships at market, of which 26 were sold, 11 went to supply gas contracts, and 3 remained unsold. Yesterday, it was scarcely worthy the name of a market, only 8 ships being there, 5 of which were sold, 2 went to supply gas contracts, and 1 remained on hand. Yet, although the supply was bad, the demand was small.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3036 tons of ore were sold, realising 20,056*l.* 0s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 142*l.* 6s.; average produce, 6⅛; average price per ton, 6*l.* 12s.; quantity of fine copper, 199 tons 12 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
March 31	4464	£139 10	7	£7 0 0	£100 3
April 7	4366	143 11	6¼	6 3 0	99 4
„ 21	4359	146 2	5⅞	5 17 6	99 13
„ 28	3036	142 6	6⅛	6 12 0	100 10

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 1*l.* 4s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the decline has been in the standard 1*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 3d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on April 19, 1833 tons of ore were sold, realising 15,517*l.* 1s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 122*l.* 8s. 6d.; average produce, 8¾; average price per ton, 8*l.* 9s. 4d. The particulars of the sales during the past month have been:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
March 18	1257	£116 18 6	12 15-16	£12 18 5	£99 17 8
„ 29	2279	117 11 6	11¼	10 16 6	97 7 3
April 19	1833	122 8 6	8¾	8 9 4	96 14 6

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been—in the standard, 1*l.* 10s.; and in the price per ton of ore, about 2s. 8d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been—in the standard, 1*l.* 8s.; and in the price per ton of ore, about 2s. 7d. Of the 1833 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, 1601 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 6½, and sold at average standard, 128*l.* 12s. 6d.=6*l.* 10s. 10d. per ton of ore; and the remaining 232 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 20, and sold at an average standard of 109*l.* 2s. 6d. = 21*l.* 15s. per ton of ore.—On May 3, 1858 tons of ore of the following descriptions will be sold:—Cobre, Wheal Maria, Great Barrier, Estrella, Knockmahon, Namaqua, Spanish, San Filipe, Rivero, Chambers Mine, Aquiles, San Blas, Copper Slag, Australian, California, Bampfylde, Bilboa.

At Liverpool, on Monday, 545 tons of copper ore and regulus, ex *British Merchant*, from Valparaiso, will be sampled at Harrington Dock, for sale on May 13:—Lot 1, about 69 tons; 2, 69 tons; 3, 69 tons; 4, 69 tons; 5, 68 tons; 6, 68 tons; 7, 68 tons copper ore; and Lot 8, 33 tons regulus; 9, 32 tons regulus.—On Tuesday, about 95 tons of copper ore, ex *Duen*, from Drontheim, will be sampled, for sale on May 17.

The following dividends have been declared during the month of April:

	Per share.	Amount.
Wheal Basset	£6 0 0	£3072 0 0
West Wheal Seton	7 0 0	2800 0 0
Dolcoath	7 0 0	2506 0 0
Trelawny	1 10 0	1560 0 0
Tincroft	0 5 0	1500 0 0
Great South Tolgus	0 5 0	1500 0 0
United Mines (Gwennap)	3 0 0	1200 0 0
Polberro	0 12 6	1197 10 0
Alfred Consols	0 2 6	640 0 0
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	0 2 6	625 0 0
Wheal Seton	3 0 0	594 0 0
Wheal Charlotte	0 2 0	512 0 0
Botallack	2 10 0	500 0 0
Total		£18,116 10 0

At Wheal Trelawny meeting, on Monday (Mr. C. Chippindale in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1489*l.* 11s. 2d.; lead ores sold, Jan., 2134*l.* 3s. 11d.; ditto, Feb., 1949*l.* 1s. 1d.; ditto, March, 2761*l.* 9s. 4d.=8334*l.* 5s. 6d. Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., Dec., 1696*l.* 1s.; ditto, Jan., 1695*l.* 11s. 10d.; ditto, Feb., 1696*l.* 9s.: leaving credit balance, 3246*l.* 3s. 8d. A dividend of 1560*l.* (1*l.* 10s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 1686*l.* 3s. 8d. carried to the credit of next account. There was upon the three months' working a profit of 1756*l.* 12s. 6d. Capts. W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, and T. Grenfell, reported that the stopes and pitches were much the same as when last reported.

At Alfred Consols meeting, on April 18, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 962*l.* 11s. 10d; copper ore sold, January and February (less lord's dues), 5796*l.* 13s. 2d.; sundry receipts, 3*l.* 5s.=4761*l.* 10s.—Labour cost, 1718*l.* 5s. 5d.; doctor and club, 26*l.* 16s.; subsist advanced, 574*l.* 10s.; merchants' bills, 694*l.* 19s. 11d.: leaving credit balance, 1754*l.* 18s. 8d. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared, leaving balance in hand, 1114*l.* 18s. 8d. The agents reported on the operations in the mine. They looked on the driving of the 140 end with much interest, as they considered the shoot of ore above had an easterly dip, and they hoped, therefore, it would soon be met with in that level.

At West Alfred Consols meeting, on Saturday (Mr. G. A. Ashton in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance end of Nov., 1858, 626*l.* 5s. 5d.; Labour cost, Dec. and Jan., 788*l.* 1s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 343*l.* 14s. 11d. = 1758*l.* 1s. 11d.—Call made Feb. 26, at 12s. 2d. per share, 622*l.* 18s. 8d.; copper ore sold Jan. 13 (less dues), 506*l.*; lead ore sold, 11*l.* 9s. 2d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 617*l.* 14s. 1d. A call of 12s. 2d. per share was made. The committee of management were re-appointed.

At East Alfred Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Painter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 792*l.* 1s. 3d.; labour cost, four months ending March, 988*l.* 18s. 11d.; Michael Saunders, 16*l.*; doctor and club, 10*l.* 12s. 11d.; merchants' bills to end of March, 293*l.* 10s. 11d.=2104*l.* 4s.—Calls received, 819*l.* 4s.; ores sold (deducting 53*l.* 16s. 1d. dues, at 1-18th), 574*l.* 14s. 10d.; deductions on merchants' bills, 2*l.* 15s. 6d.: leaving debit balance, 707*l.* 9s. 8d. A call of 3s. 4d. per share was made. Captain Joseph Vivian and the purser were requested to wait on the lord's agent to solicit a remission of dues during pleasure. It was resolved that a banking account be opened with Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co. in the name of the adventurers, the cheques of Mr. Wm. Painter to be honoured, and the account to be overdrawn when requisite to the extent of not more than 350*l.*—the adventurers holding themselves individually liable to the bankers for that amount. The purser stated that in future the accounts would be ready for inspection three days before the meeting.

At Devon Wheal Buller meeting, on April 20 (Mr. J. Richards in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, Nov., 171*l.* 3s. 5d.; Dec., 161*l.* 10s. 11s.; Jan., 161*l.* 6s. 1d.; Feb., 162*l.* 9s. 6d.; interest, commission, and cheques, 8*l.* 10s. 9d.; dues, rent, &c., 36*l.* 6s. 11d.; merchants' bills and sundries, 159*l.* 2s. 11d.—887*l.* 10s. 6d.—Balance last audit, 74*l.* 0s. 5d.; ores received, 291*l.* 7s. 2d.; arrears of call, 406*l.* 9s. 8d. leaving debit balance, 31*l.* 13s. 11d. The liabilities exceeded the assets by 406*l.* 9s. 8d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. F. Bennetts reported that a rise had been put up in the back of the 44 for about 2½ fms., which had yielded 2 tons of ore; the stopes at the eastern end of this rise would yield 1 ton of ore per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level had yielded about ¾ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 32 fathom level west had improved, now 18 in. wide, yielding 5 cwts. of copper ore per fathom, and looked very promising.

At the Treworlis Mine meeting, on March 31, a call of 10s. per share was made, and measures adopted for the immediate resumption of operations. The undertaking is divided into 2048 shares, at 1*l.* per share, payable on allotment to the previous proprietor for the past outlay in the development of the mine, erection of machinery, &c. Including the present call, 1*l.* 10s. per share has been paid.

At West Wheal Providence meeting, on April 20 (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 407*l.* 17s. 6d.; labour cost, three months ending February, 1343*l.* 0s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 688*l.* 3s. 3d.=2434*l.* 1s. 6d. —Calls received, 384*l.*; black tin, copper ore, and arsenic sold, 1489*l.* 11s. 2d.: leaving debit balance, 560*l.* 10s. 4d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The committee were authorised to take proceedings in the Vice-Warden's Court, to recover arrears of calls due, not including the two last. Messrs. Hinds, Minton, Alender, Huckvale, and Munt, were re-elected the committee until the next meeting. Capt. John Thomas reported that, although the returns were small, there was a good prospect of their being increased as the ground at the 110 and 120 were opened. Thirty men were employed on tutwork, and forty-four on tribute.

At Pengenna Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Arnold in the chair), there was a credit balance of 238*l.* 15s. 6d. The amount expended had been 261*l.* 4s. 6d. The meeting was adjourned for the purpose of arranging so as to give receipts to all paid-up shares.

At the North Crofty Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, 504*l.* 4s. 8d.; tin sold, April 6, 529*l.* 7s.; ditto, April 23, 438*l.* 4s. 10d. =1471*l.* 16s. 6d.—Balance last audit, 2*l.* 13s. 8d.; mine cost, Jan., 337*l.* 8s. 4d.; ditto, Feb., 348*l.* 14s. 4d.; tribute balances, 236*l.* 1s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 483*l.* 9s. 10d.; relinquished shares, 24*l.*: leaving credit balance, 39*l.* 8s. 11d. There had been profit upon the two months' working of 42*l.* 2s. 7d. Capt. Joseph Vivian reported that a moderate quantity of tin ground had been laid open, and the stopes were looking pretty well. With the present price of copper and tin the prospects warranted him in saying there was sufficient ore ground laid open to meet the working cost for the next six months, and good chances of a further improvement.

At the Snow Brook (Plynlimmon) Mine meeting, on April 23, the accounts showed a credit balance of 399*l.* 10s. 11d., and an excess of assets over liabilities of 129*l.* 14s. 1d. Capt. Reynolds's answers to enquiries made, together with his report, were deemed satisfactory. The directors and auditors were re-elected.

At Wheal Sidney meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. H. Lindon in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 272*l.* 16s. 4d.; over estimate of tin sold, 24*l.* 12s. 11d.; old material sold, 4*l.* 7s. 6d.; tin sampled, 780*l.* =1081*l.* 16s. 9d.—Feb. cost, 194*l.* 19s. 5d.; March, 251*l.* 6s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 228*l.* 6s. 2d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 407*l.* 5s. 1d. The agent's report was considered very satisfactory. A call was expected at this meeting, but instead of that a profit of about 100*l.* per month has been made, and the mine looking very promising.

At the Treweatha Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Balster in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1168*l.* 13s. 4d. The arrears of call amounted to 423*l.* 18s. A call of 5s. per share was made, payable forthwith.

At Camborne Vean Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. H. M. Blews in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1161*l.* 4s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Details will be found in another column.

At North Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 583*l.* 10s. 9d.; advanced on tribute, 290*l.*; copper ore sold, Jan., 1026*l.* 17s. 9d.; ditto Feb., 1213*l.* 10s. 1d.=3113*l.* 18s. 7d. —Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., Jan., 1189*l.* 12s. 2d.; ditto Feb., 1226*l.* 3s. 4d.; advance on tribute, 230*l.*: leaving credit balance, 468*l.* 3s. 1d. Capt. T. Glanville reported that in April, 1857, the estimate of ore in the mine was 7145 tons, since which have been sold 6466 tons of copper ore, which realised 40,538*l.*, and tin which realised 459*l.* Most of the available ore ground was being worked on tribute. The next sampling was estimated to be 150 tons of copper ore.

At Camborne Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Wm. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 90*l.* 6s. 5d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., Dec., 129*l.* 19s. 9d.; ditto, Jan., 234*l.* 3s. 3d.; ditto, Feb., 84*l.* 10s. 7d.; advance on tribute, 20*l.*; sundries, 9*l.* 8s. 7d.=568*l.* 8s. 7d.—Copper ore sold, December, 77*l.* 15s. 6d.; ditto, February, 282*l.* 1s. 7d.; tin sold, Feb., 16s.: leaving debit balance, 207*l.* 15s. 6d. The assets exceeded the liabilities by 40*l.* 12s. 2d. Capt. Wm. Roberts reported that there were 16 men working seven pitches, at tributes varying from 6s. to 15s. in 1*l.*, and according to the present prospects the next sampling (a month hence) would amount to about 40 tons of ore.

At South Carn Brea Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 282*l.* 16s. 8d., but the assets, including arrears of call and sales of ore, amounted to 514*l.* 9s. 2d. It was resolved that all unredeemed forfeited shares be restored on payment of all arrears of calls due on them.

At Chollacot Consols meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Binns in the chair), the statement of accounts for the last three months showed a credit-balance of 3*l.* 16s., and an estimated account of assets and liabilities, showed a balance of the latter of 482*l.* 12s. 4d.; against which they have the engine and materials on the mine, valued at more than sufficient to clear off all liabilities. Reports from Captains J. Tyack and J. Carpenter were read, recommending the driving of the 28 to cut the caunter lode, and, until that was reached, the suspension of all other operations. They are now driving on a lode 4 feet wide, of a very promising appearance, and expect to reach that point in about five weeks. To meet the expense of this driving, a call of 1s. per share was made, subject to a discount of 5 per cent, if paid by May 12. It was resolved—"That all shares in arrear of calls made previous to Jan. 11 last, be absolutely forfeited." Some discussion arose as to the large item for law costs, being upwards of 100*l.* to recover 111*l.*; and on the motion of a shareholder, it was unanimously resolved—"That the same be referred to the taxing-master, the solicitors having declined to make any reduction." A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At Round Hill Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Hadow in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 355*l.* The balance at bankers amounted to 870*l.*, and the arrears of call 375*l.* Details will be found in another column.

At New East Russell meeting, on the 19th inst. (Mr. T. Nicholls in the chair), the result of the sholding of the sett was explained, with the various lodes that have been opened up, and future operations discussed. It was resolved that a preliminary call of 6d. per share be made. Mr. H. E. Croker was appointed purser *pro tem*, and T. Bawden agent. A committee was appointed to carry out the final arrangements with the Earl of Devon's trustees before commencing more active operations.

At Devon and Courtenay meeting, on the 19th inst. (Mr. T. Nicholls in the chair), the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, Feb., 171*l.* 12s. 7d.; call of 1s. made in February, 240*l.* 17s.; copper ore sold in March, 180*l.* 16s. 11d.=593*l.* 6s. 6d.—Balance from last account, 174*l.* 11s. 5d.; Feb. cost, 155*l.* 9s. 5d.; March ditto, 141*l.* 15s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 104*l.* 10s. 1d.: leaving credit balance of 17*l.* 0s. 6d. A call of 6d. per share was made; the sampling was steadily increasing. The committee were reappointed. Great hopes are expected from the lode in the 100 fm. level.

At the Pendeen Consols Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. E. D. Cumming in the chair), the accounts for the two months showed a credit balance of 261*l.* 10s. 8d., and the general balance-sheet a credit balance of 868*l.* 1s. 11d. The committee were re-elected, and thanks were voted to the committee, the Chairman, and to Mr. Bawden. Details of the meeting will be found in another column.

At New Granada Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. C. Johnston in the chair), the directors were authorised to sell the property to the New Granada Company (Limited) for the sum of 9000*l.*, to be paid by an issue of 15,000 shares of 1*l.* each, in the capital of the last-named company, such shares to be considered as paid up to the extent of 12s. per share, to be distributed among holders of certificates of shares, in the proportion of one share in the new company for four shares in the old, upon the payment of the remaining 8s. per share in the new company, equivalent to a payment of 2s. per share in the old.

At the East India Coal Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Haymen in the chair), the resolutions agreed to at a special general meeting for adopting certain regulations of the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1858, as regulations of the company in lieu of the deed of settlement, were confirmed, and a committee of shareholders appointed to confer with the directors upon the steps to be taken with regard to the failure of Messrs. White and Co.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that there is great depression in mining shares, and in every other description of stock, arising from the commencement of hostilities on the Continent. Every day brings with it increased gloom and dejection. Craven Moor, 7s. to 8s.; Hebden Moor, 2 to 2¼: Merrifield, 6 to 5 dis.; Wensleydale, 1s. to 6d. dis.; Yorkshire, par to 1s. prem.; Wharfedale, 5 to 6. According to announcement, the Pencorse Mine was put up to be sold by auction, at the White Horse Hotel, Leeds, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., by Messrs. Hardwick and Best. The principal portion of those who attended were shareholders. Capt. Grose bid 500*l.*; there being no higher offer, the property was withdrawn. On the following day a meeting of the shareholders was held at Mr. Heeles's office, to carry out the sale or disposal of the mine. The mine not having been sold, it was decided to make three other calls of 1s. 6d. each, to be paid as follows:—The first on May 9, the second on June 2, and the third on July 2—making a total of five calls since the commencement of the present year. After the flourishing and fair prospects held out some years ago by the promoters, many of the shareholders take it rather hardly, after having paid so many previous calls, to be called upon again to pay as many more in such quick succession.

The *Austral* has arrived from Geelong with 61,400*l.* in gold. Of the half million and upwards in Australian gold known to be still at sea, 300,000*l.* is due.

OPENING OF THE CORNWALL RAILWAY AND ROYAL ALBERT BRIDGE.—The inaugural ceremony attendant upon the opening of the railway and bridge will take place on Monday next. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has signified his intention to be present; and it is understood the Prince will leave Windsor at 6 A.M., on the day named, and proceed by special train on to the Cornwall line, not stopping at Plymouth.—*Plymouth Journal.*

THE LAMENTABLE COLLIERY INUNDATION IN SOUTH WALES.—A few weeks since we recorded an accident at the Bryncoch Main Colliery, whereby no less than 26 persons lost their lives, and the more painful interest has been created from its being one of those casualties which no human power could have prevented, the operations being conducted with every possible caution, and the whole pit in excellent working order. In the hope of, in some measure, alleviating the distress of those who were dependent on the sufferers, a public subscription has been instituted, and an earnest appeal is now made to the readers of the *Mining Journal* to aid in a work so nobly commenced. From the advertisement, which is published in another column, it will be seen that the local gentry have already subscribed a substantial amount, and we trust that the appeal to the country generally will give equally satisfactory results. At the public meeting, convened for the purpose of considering how the object contemplated could be attained, a large sum was collected, the Neath Abbey Coal Company heading the list with the munificent donation of 300*l.*; Mr. J. H. Rowland was requested to act as treasurer, and Mr. P. H. Rowland undertook the office of honorary secretary; and the committee consists of Mr. James Kenway (Mayor of Neath), the Revs. D. H. Griffith, John Griffiths, E. Thomas, and J. Matthews; Messrs. Howel Gwyn, I. Redwood, C. H. Waring, W. G. Jones, and C. S. Price; and the treasurer and secretary. Contributions may be forwarded to the Glamorganshire Banking Company, at Swansea or Neath.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 23d April.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Ludcott	55	£21 1 6	T. Somers.
Sold on the 25th April.			
Frongoch	50	13 13 0	Panther Lead Co.
ditto	50	13 15 6	ditto
Sold on the 26th April.			
Bwlch Consols	40	14 7 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 27th April.			
Wheal Mary Ann	86	27 3 6	T. Somers.
Sold on the 28th April.			
Westminster	50	12 14 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Maesyaafn	40	12 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Mount Pleasant	40	12 17 6	Adam Eyton.
ditto	10	13 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Pool Park	19	13 2 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Lower Steddfod	16	13 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Minera Union	15	13 0 0	ditto
Tamar	60	22 16 6	—

SALES OF BLACK TIN.

In addition to the particulars of sales during the quarter ending March 31, published in last week's Journal, we have received the following:—

Mine.	Tons.	Amount.
Dolcoath	191	£14,069 17 2

[We are anxious to make these returns complete, and solicit the assistance of all who are able to contribute information.]

Sold on the 20th April.

	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
St. Day United	16	3	0	8	£67 17 6	£1096 8	5—Harvey & Co.
Kitty (St. Agnes)	15	3	1	9	73 10 0	1114 14	9—Bissoe Co.
Penhalls	4	0	0	0	82 12 6	330 10	0— ditto
Sold on the 23d April.							
Wendron Cons.	20	17	1	0	80 0 0	1665 18	6—Chyandour, &c.
St. Austell Cons.	14	10	0	0	73 10 0	1065 15	0—Enthoven & Sons.
Sold during the month of April.							
Great Hewas	2	19	2	16	78 0 0	228 14	1—Trethellan Co.
ditto	0	19	1	1	65 0 0	62 11	9— ditto
ditto	2	6	2	26	78 0 0	182 5	1— ditto
ditto	1	3	2	19	68 0 0	82 6	6— ditto
ditto	4	14	1	5	78 0 0	367 14	11—Carvedras.
ditto	1	1	1	8	65 0 0	70 14	8— ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 13, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, April 28.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
United Mines	111	£5 4 0	South Caradon	35	£8 3 0
ditto	92	4 7 0	Fowey Consols	86	8 18 6
ditto	91	6 7 0	ditto	83	8 18 6
ditto	87	1 10 6	ditto	79	8 1 6
ditto	84	6 13 0	ditto	76	7 2 6
ditto	77	7 18 0	ditto	69	7 8 0
ditto	71	4 15 0	West Wheal Damsel	82	4 16 6
ditto	47	3 8 6	ditto	54	4 13 6
ditto	38	4 9 0	ditto	52	6 0 6
ditto	35	5 1 6	ditto	51	4 4 6
ditto	31	2 14 0	East Wheal Tolgus	71	7 5 0
ditto	21	2 3 6	ditto	57	5 8 0
ditto	20	1 4 0	ditto	34	5 8 0
ditto	19	0 15 0	ditto	14	15 19 0
Great Wheal Busy	78	2 12 6	ditto	1	6 14 0
ditto	76	3 9 6	South Crinnis	57	0 15 6
ditto	72	2 5 6	ditto	49	5 8 0
ditto	68	2 11 6	ditto	41	5 4 0
ditto	63	4 2 0	ditto	25	13 12 6
ditto	56	2 7 6	Gramb. and St. Aubyn	37	20 6 6
ditto	41	5 15 6	ditto	34	9 11 6
ditto	32	7 4 0	ditto	31	20 12 6
South Caradon	98	7 19 6	ditto	30	16 12 6
ditto	89	7 5 0	Wheal Mary Great Con.	64	7 15 6
ditto	66	10 12 6	North Grambler	26	3 10 6
ditto	62	21 16 6	ditto	18	10 4 6
ditto	40	7 7 0	North Treskerby	44	6 8 6
ditto	39	14 10 6	Creegbrawse	32	4 8 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

United Mines	824	£3867 8 0	South Crinnis	172	£ 857 14 0
Great Wh. Busy	486	1666 4 6	Gramb. & St. Aub.	132	2215 14 0
South Caradon	429	4626 18 6	Wh. Mary Gt. Con.	64	517 12 0
Fowey Consols	393	3191 0 0	North Grambler	44	275 14 0
West Wh. Damsel	239	1176 17 6	North Treskerby	44	282 14 0
East Wheal Tolgus.	177	1236 3 0	Creegbrawse	32	141 12 0

Average Standard ..... £142 6 0 | Average Produce 6⅛

Average Price per ton £6 12 0

Quantity of Ore ..... 3036 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 199 tons 12 cwts.

Amount of Money £20,056 0 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £146 2 0.—Average Produce 5⅞

Standard of corresponding sale last month, £142 2 0.—Produce, 6⅛.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	483⅝	£3037 12 2
Freeman and Co.	177	1044 7 0
Grenfell and Sons	425½	3172 15 6
Crown Copper Company	77⅞	521 0 2
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	266	1950 11 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	313⅝	3135 16 5
Mason and Elkington	480½	2357 13 0
F. Bankart	352½	2709 16 9
Copper Miners' Company	224½	1586 1 6
C. Lambert	185	377 7 0
Briton Ferry Company	56	133 0 0
Total	3036	£20,056 0 6

Copper ores for sale, on Thursday next, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels.—West Seton 597—Wheal Clifford 591—South Frances 435—Wheal Basset 395—South Tolgus 313—North Roskear 308—Wheal Seton and Pendarves 245—East Crinnis 187—East Basset 180—North Crofty 83—Copper Hill 82—West Stray Park 66—Wheal Harriett 50—Killifrith 38—South Wheal Basset 34—West Condurrow 13=3617 tons.

Copper ores for sale, on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth—Mines and Parcels.—West Basset 670—Tolvadden 474—Wheal Buller 354—Alfred Consols and Nanspusker 315—Wheal Margery 295—Par Consols 251—Great Wheal Alfred 243—Great South Tolgus 235—Levant 234—North Basset 172—West Alfred Consols 121—Rosewarne United 110—South Cronver 106—Wheal Anna 98—West Fowey Consols 91—South Carn Brea 61—Wheal Emily 50—Carrack Dews 38—Wheal Unity Consols 33—St. Aubyn and Grylls 26—St. Ives Consols 15—Providence Mines 14—Wheal Agar 13—Clijah and Wentworth 7.—Total, 4026 tons.

THIRD SALE IN APRIL.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1850	2246	6½	£ 9,766 11 0	£108 18 0	£66 15 0	£88 10
1851	2545	7¾	11,983 5 6	103 9 0	65 6 0	84 0
1852	2526	6¾	11,748 9 0	103 3 0	73 0 0	88 10
1853	4297	5⅞	16,435 0 6	127 17 0	74 8 0	117 0
1854	3391	5¾	19,541 5 6	146 12 0	99 5 0	126 0
1855	3743	6¼	23,048 18 6	146 4 0	101 1 0	126 0
1856	2913	5¾	16,471 7 6	140 1 0	92 6 0	126 0
1857	3579	6¼	24,375 15 0	146 10 0	104 7 0	135 0
1858	3149	6¼	16,318 6 6	126 11 0	82 14 0	117 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, May 3.—Cobre 101, 100, 99, 98, 67, 65, 64, 62, 50, 12, 7—Wheal Maria 50, 47, 46, 45, 44, 40, 49, 6—Great Barrier 60, 57, 49—Estrella 66, 51, 33, 5—Knockmahon 63, 57—Namaqua V.S. 63—Spanish 21, 3, 10—San Felipe 11, 2—Rivero 4—Spanish 35—Chambers Mine, S.A., 37—Aquiles Ore 5, 29—San Blas 3, 1—Copper Slag 6—Australian O.B.H. 1, N.M.C. 1—California 44, 5, 2, 1—Spanish 42, 6, 5, 4, 1—Bampfylde 14—Bilboa 9.—Total, 1858 tons.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF TRURO.

GENTLEMEN,—I arrived here on Thursday for the purpose of personally explaining to you my political views, and soliciting the honour of representing you in Parliament. I found, however, that there were already three candidates in the field, who had been prosecuting an active canvass for some time past, and that, consequently, those who would have supported me, had I announced my intentions earlier, had already pledged their votes. It was also strongly represented to me that if I persisted in coming forward it would greatly endanger the success of the other Conservative candidate, whose triumph would otherwise be secure.

Under these circumstances, I could not hesitate for a moment in announcing my withdrawal from the contest on the present occasion, and of which you were informed on the evening of my arrival. In taking this step, I think it right to state that on the next opportunity I shall again offer you my services, and in the meantime I hope we shall become better known to each other.

Gentlemen, in a few days you will be again called upon to exercise your right of returning representatives to Parliament, and I believe that no constituency in the kingdom will perform that duty with greater freedom and independence than that of your borough. It was this conviction that encouraged me to present myself to you.

My father was for many years a prominent Member of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, where he took an active part in the public affairs of that important British colony. Inheriting from him a strong taste for political subjects, I have long taken a deep interest in the discussion of those questions which have excited the attention of the people of this country. At the General Election of 1847 I published (under the signature of "Plain Facts") "An Answer to Lord George Bentinck's Address," which attracted very great attention, and was the subject of numerous leading articles in most of the London papers, as well as of an article in the "Quarterly Review," to the latter of which I replied. Again, in 1849, I published "Political Principles and Political Consistency," under the same signature, which also commanded great attention.

In order that you may become well acquainted with my political opinions, and judge of my qualifications for being your representative, I intend to reprint the above publications, and present copies to each elector of your borough.

A few years ago there were, nominally, three parties in the State—Whigs, Radicals, and Tories. We have now Whigs, Conservatives, Tories, Peelites, Radicals, and the Manchester School.

The Whigs tell you that they have always been Liberals, and that they are the only friends of the people. They have indeed professed a great deal, and still do so; but how strangely inconsistent are their actions. In 1840 the Whigs were in power, and on the 26th of May of that year Lord John Russell opposed a motion for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, remarking that he was "decidedly opposed to the repeal of these protecting duties, whether on corn or manufactures. * * * That system he believed to be a perfectly wise one." In that year the same party imposed an addition of 5 per cent. on the duties of Customs; and they did not even propose their fixed duty of 8s. on corn till they had lost the confidence of the House of Commons by a direct vote, and had been beaten on several other important questions. Again, when Her Majesty conferred on Lord John Russell the task of forming a Government at the end of 1845, the noble lord was unable to do so, notoriously because the leading Whigs could not agree to repeal the corn laws, and not because he was unlikely to have the power of carrying that measure through Parliament, for Sir Robt. Peel had generously promised the cordial support of himself and his friends.

When Sir Robert Peel succeeded to office in 1841, he found that the Whigs had left him an accumulated deficiency in the revenue of £7,500,000. To remedy this he imposed a tax on incomes exceeding £150 per annum. This was not a burden on the working classes, but was most strenuously opposed by Lord John Russell and the Whig party. Sir Robert Peel then commenced that comprehensive and enlightened policy from which the working classes and the country generally have derived such immense advantages.

In 1846, Lord John Russell and the Whigs succeeded to power by opposing Sir Robert Peel's Irish Arms Bill, which the noble lord designated a "harsh and unconstitutional measure;" and yet in the following year his government suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in that country. During the last few years the Whigs have made the subject of Parliamentary Reform a stalking-horse for popularity; but although they have had many favourable opportunities of seriously bringing forward such a measure, they have in fact done nothing.

When parties run high, the calm, independent, and dispassionate man will consider subjects of a political nature by looking for the truth between the two extremes. Mankind throughout the world are governed, not by extremes, but by principles of moderation. When the conflicting opinions, passions, and interests of men get mixed together in the stream, the current cannot be pure and undisturbed. The politician must imitate the experienced chemist, and endeavour to analyse the component parts, to ascertain what is wholesome and what is deleterious.

In 1841, Sir Robert Peel remarked, in his celebrated letter to his constituents, that "he foresaw the importance of laying the foundation of a great Conservative party, attached to the ancient fundamental institutions of the country, but not disposed to resist such changes as the altered circumstances of society might require." That Conservative party is now becoming consolidated and powerful; it is the party which strives to maintain our glorious Constitution, not as the Tories of old, by resisting all change, but by wise and moderate alterations, in accordance with the growing intelligence of the people, to preserve its liberties unimpaired and untarnished by the violence of party, or the wild views of democracy.

Surrounded by the storms and convulsions of Europe, Great Britain may be metaphorically likened to a ship with three anchors—Religion, Morality, and Law. We have seen in recent times old enmities seemingly healed, and new alliances formed, with all the appearance of sincerity; but, like the phantoms of a diseased imagination, these may vanish in an instant. This favoured isle still remains, amid the jarring conflicts, like a huge rock in the ocean, a monument of unshaken power and greatness.

How, Gentlemen, have we secured this proud position? By the voice of reason and moderation—by the morality and intelligence of the people—by a free and independent press—by an enlightened and benignant Government. Let us take care that we do not lose any of the invaluable privileges we enjoy.

I am extremely anxious to see the question of Church Rates satisfactorily settled, as the repeated conflicts on the subject cannot but be injurious. I would, therefore, cordially support any measure which would be calculated to effect so highly desirable an object.

From my intimate connection with the Mining interest of your county, you may be sure that I shall use my best endeavours to promote it legitimately; and in taking farewell of you for the present, I will merely express a hope that at the next election, which will probably be in a short time, you will do me the great honour of returning me as one of your representatives in the House of Commons, where my best energies will be devoted to your and my country's service.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,
Pearce's Hotel, Truro, April 25, 1859. J. H. MURCHISON.

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*** With next week's Journal we shall give a SUPPLEMENT, in which valuable information on the STEAM-COAL QUESTION will appear; also the discussion on Mr. J. A. Phillips's paper on the Metallurgy of Lead, at the Society of Arts; Arithmetic for Practical Miners; Mr. Joshua Richardson on the Coal-field and the Coal of South Wales; Miners' Provident Institutions; the Coal Trade of the United States, &c.

*** With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—The Mines and Minerals of America—No. II.: Cannel Coal Mines of Kanawha, Virginia; On the Metallurgy of Lead, by John Arthur Phillips; Patent Safety-Cage; Alger's Elliptical Furnace; Coal-burning Locomotives, &c.

*** With the MINING JOURNAL of April 16 was given a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—Successful Mining Enterprise; The Iron Trade, and Mr. S. B. Rogers; How to Ensure Success in Mining—by Captain Charles Thomas; Colliery Machinery; Ventilation of Cornsh Mines; Prevention of Accidents; Printing by Water-Power, &c., &c.

*** With the MINING JOURNAL of April 2 was given a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—Heat-Conducting Power of Alloys; Colliery Operations in the Newcastle District—No. II.; The Mineral Wealth and Commerce of Ecuador and the Amazonian District; Quarterly Sales of Copper Ores; Cornish Mining Maxims—No. XII.; St. Day United Mines; Plan of West Devon Consols, and Part of Devon Consols Mining Setts; Ottoman Railway Company Meeting; New Zealand; Geological Society of London; Tin in Greenland, &c.

COLLIERY OPERATIONS—FOUR £5 PREMIUMS.

Some gentlemen, interested in the WORKING OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES, are anxious to obtain and disseminate reliable information as to the most efficient and economical system of working practised in the Collieries of Lancashire, Newcastle, South Wales, and Scotland, with particulars of the most approved Machinery and Implements employed, their makers, price, &c.; they, therefore, offer a PREMIUM OF FIVE POUNDS for a Paper containing the most complete information. It is proposed that a general description of some large Colliery in each district be given, with the system of management pursued, number of men employed (classified), particulars of machinery, tools, makers' names, price, &c. The papers to be forwarded to the *Mining Journal*, in which one or more, as may be decided upon, shall be published, and 5*l.* be given to the author of the most approved from each district. Careful arrangements will be made, in order that the selection of papers for the prizes may be rendered satisfactory.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COAL AND IRON IN SUSSEX.—It is well known that iron once existed in the Weald of Kent and in East Sussex; and rather lately the public prints announced the existence of coal in the same vicinity. It is desirable to know for certain whether iron is still to be found in the same neighbourhood, for if there were sufficient to be worked, a coal line from the Great Western, and docks on the coast for coal vessels, with a railroad from there might be made. At all events, it would be well to know from competent authority whether iron is still to be found in that part of the country, and the supposed quantity.—W. B.

EAST BULLER MINE.—Will any of your readers oblige me with information as regards the precise situation of this mine? and whether, as I am given to understand by a map in my possession, the lodes of Wheal Buller and the main lode of East Basset traverse the sett? Also, the depth of present working?—E. R.: *London, April 27.*

MINING IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Although it has been stated that the revolution in Chili is of no importance, yet, as a holder in several of the mines in that country, I think that affairs assume a series aspect when no advices come to hand from the scene of operations. The Copiapo Smelting Company were to have received a large quantity of copper, which was already smelted. I will not say that the insurgents have obtained possession, or that in any way they have stopped the working of the mines, still our position is doubtful, and, in the event of no reliable advices from any of the companies, I think it is incumbent on the Government to afford us some information as to our position in the Republic of Chili.—TROMOS.

GREAT CARADON AND SLADE MINING COMPANY.—In your Journal of last week Mr. Budge states that it was my shares in the Great Caradon and Slade Mining Company that he advertised for sale so many times in the *Mining Journal*. I positively assert that I never authorised Mr. Budge to sell a single share in the Great Caradon and Slade, nor in any other mine, in my life, nor did I ever transfer to him a share of any description or kind. Mr. Budge has been an acquaintance of mine from his childhood, and I know him well. What I stated at the general meeting are facts.—J. BENNETT: *April 28.*

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.—I perceive by the report of the last meeting that there is still a large sum due to the Church and School Fund. As the proprietors at two meetings have shown their utter disinclination to subscribe any amount towards the liquidation of this necessary expense, I would propose that it should be at once transferred to the debts of the company; and by being taken into general account, an act of justice would be performed, which would satisfy the conscience of those who object to pay their fair quota now on pious and pecuniary motives.—PRESBYTER.

MINING IN MEXICO.—We are obliged to "Montezuma," and shall be glad of further communications.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—Your correspondent of last week saw no reason for complaint on the part of the adventurers in the above undertaking, but he seems to have forgotten that an incalculable advantage has accrued to Great Wheal Vor in allowing them the use of the Sithney Wheal Buller engine; for, although it is true a very large sum has been paid for its use, the payment has extended over a lengthened period, which has been a matter of considerable convenience to Wheal Vor. As, however, they now seem in a position to construct their own engine at Wheal Metal, the Sithney Buller people will presently be informed that their engine is no longer required. The complaint that Sithney Buller has not been sufficiently developed to prove its resources, he seems to treat very cavalierly; but it is an incontestable fact that, while the Great Wheal Vor agents ignore the shadow of a probability that Sithney Wheal Buller will ever make profits, those whom the latter have employed testify that, if properly developed, and judiciously managed, Sithney Buller can be remuneratively worked.—L.

STANNATE OF SODA.—The particulars of the process by which this is made has long been promised by Mr. Robert Oxland, of Plymouth. It is now two years since Dr. Percy, in a lecture at the School of Mines, stated he plagiarised his patent from Bishop Watson's Essays. If Mr. Oxland will communicate his process to you I will obtain the extract from Bishop Watson's Essays. My opinion is that Mr. Oxland's disinclination to state his invention is merely grounded upon the fact that it is, as Dr. Percy says, a mere paraphrase upon Bishop Watson. I trust however, in justice to himself, that Mr. Oxland will inform us in what the process he discovered at Drake Walls differs from that which was known at least 80 years ago.—NONENGARIOUS.

MINING REPRESENTATION.—It is to be hoped that in the ensuing election the miners will not neglect their duty, but only return such members as will faithfully and truly represent their interests in the House of Commons. It is to be regretted that Parliament was so suddenly dissolved; had this not been the case, I am certain that many who have the mining interests at heart would have been returned. I perceive that Mr. J. H. Murchison has retired from the candidature of Truro; had he been earlier in the field, in all probability he would have been returned. Another dissolution may be expected in the course of a few months, as there is every probability that a Reform Bill will pass in the next Parliament, and thus a political suicide must ensue. By the time this communication is published the borough elections will be terminated; let us hope, however, that the members for the Eastern and Western Divisions of Cornwall will be questioned as to whether they will support the odious Mines Rating Bill, or oppose it. There is plenty of time for this question to be put, as the counties' elections do not take place until the ensuing week. The only member who has really and energetically exerted himself for mining interests is Mr. Colville, the Member for Derbyshire. Would that all members for mining districts were equally competent for the duties they propose to perform. Mr. Murchison having now publicly avowed himself a candidate, he must show his fitness to represent the mining interests; and if he attends seduiously to his duties, he will doubtless become a representative.—W.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—Your correspondent "Q." appears to have misconceived the nature of the allegation against those of the company's officers who were said to have trafficked in the company's shares. A holder of a certain number of shares, from unwillingness or inability to pay calls, offers to give his proportion to another holder upon the condition that the acceptor undertakes to pay the call due upon them. I am not aware that any shareholder, simply because he be an officer, and perhaps one whose services are honorary, is precluded from availing himself of such an advantage. When these shares had been thus conditionally transferred, the holder was at perfect liberty either to retain or dispose of them as he deemed most conducive to his individual interest; and unless he by instruction, or by the company's rules, be prevented from so doing, is it competent, just, or reasonable for any proprietary to charge their officers so acting either with an irregularity or an inadvertence? Is it not a practice somewhat common to empower certain persons to purchase small numbers of shares in order to prevent any serious deflection in their market price, and by which their rateable value may be steadily maintained? But in the case in point, a holder, from some cause or other, is anxious to part with his proportion of shares, on condition that the call due upon them be paid by the person accepting them, being sold to another person within a few hours subsequent to their being transferred. Had the company's officers, by the rules or otherwise, been specifically prevented from thus accepting shares, the case would have assumed a different hue.—AMICUS.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The hearing for the winding-up of this company I was informed by one of the late directors has been postponed, and probably will not come on before the long vacation has concluded. For my own part I think it is very ill-advised that it should ever have been brought into Chancery; but at the same time no one can exculpate the liquidators for the excessive dilatoriness they have shown in settling the affairs of the company. They have now been in office nearly two years. What have they done? Certainly not their duty. There was an action pending between them and Sir Henry Huntley, which was compromised, although they were perfectly aware he had rendered no proper accounts of mining expenditure in California. They, I believe, threatened to bring an action against him. He is now in the Isle of Ascencion, and can defy them, even if they were inclined, to take him to task. I am told that the action cannot stand, more especially as the company was comprised of paid-up shares. Mr. Goodman, the liquidator and late secretary, is now, I see, concerned with the South Devon Iron and Tin Mining Company, the manager of which is Mr. Harris of Frodsham and Dolgelly, whose magnets when they rotated produced gold. In their new adventure it is to be hoped that the results will be more favourable to the shareholders than either the Anglo-Californian or Chancellorsville Companies proved to be.—T. B.

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS.—I shall be obliged by any of your correspondents informing me if it is necessary for the forfeiture of shares under the Stannaries law to put the shareholders to such a heavy loss as in the above case, the lawyer's fees amounting to above 100*l.*, while the amount recovered is only 11*l.* Is not the resolution of a special meeting sufficient for the purpose? as I am creditably informed is the case.—SHAREHOLDER.

THE PRICE OF MINING SHARES AN ANOMALY.—Seeing by your official list of April 16 the price of North Buller shares quoted at 4*l.* to 5*l.* I ordered my London broker to buy 25 shares; the answer received, "Cannot buy the shares at that price." On the 22d I instruct him to give 6*l.* per share, when I received the same reply, "Cannot buy at that price." On the following day, in the *Mining Journal* of the 23d, under the head of business done, the quotation is 5*l.* 10s. to 6*l.* 10s., yet in the same Journal Mr. George Budge advertises the shares at 10*l.* 15s., and Mr. Fuller that he wants to buy 100 shares. The question now seems what is the price of North Buller shares?—S. O.: *Illogan, Cornwall.*

TICKETING DINNERS.—In a leading article, some time since, you very justly inveighed against the abuse of ticketing dinners. These are a great extortion certainly on the mine adventure; but why not, Sir, exercise your powerful pen on another evil—that of account-house expenses; the only reason I have seen for this has been that it is an authorised saturnalia for the agents periodically to indulge in. In this they are generally assisted by the aid of a few interlopers, whose principal qualifications are the knowledge of the *artes loquendi et bibendi*. The sooner this abuse is abolished the better. Ticketing dinners are bad enough; account-house expenses are, however, worse, and their discontinuance would be the thin end of the wedge to destroy the more expensive but, at the same time, more respectable extortion.—J. A.

TAVY CONSOLS MINE.—In reply to an article in the Correspondence of the 23 inst., signed "S.," I beg to state that arrangements have been made, and the names submitted to be inserted in the lease from His Grace the Duke of Bedford. I shall be happy to furnish any information upon this or any other subject connected with Tavy Consols, which is assuming some importance in the mining world.—THOS. FULLER, Sec.: *City.*

OOLA MINING COMPANY.—A correspondent mentions that our agent "keeps a shop" at the mine, and supplies the people with provisions; this is the truck system again revived. If this be true, it is the first time that the old shareholders have received any account that the company was resuscitated. Probably Mr. Chas. Smith, of Newport, or Mr. George Eland, the liquidator, will inform outlying shareholders what is the present position of the mine.—J. J.: *Lime-street.*

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 30, 1859.

The most momentous question at this time for the interests we represent is that of peace or war—long-enduring peace, or even an enduring war in which we can hold our own, or worse than that, alternations of peace and war, being conditions now vividly brought before the mind of the capitalist, threatening his combinations and causing him to hesitate. Although hope still lingers, we cannot fail to see that the passions of despotic powers are prone to subject Europe to the horrors of war for personal aggrandisement, personal ambition, or individual obstinacy. The Peace Congress, the institution by which it was supposed Europe was to be freed from all general wars, has proved a rotten reed, while the conviction has at length flashed on the self-complacent mind of this nation that in all Europe we have no genuine ally. France, Belgium, Sardinia, Spain, Portugal, Russia may at any moment be arrayed against us. Austria and her satellites have no sympathy with us; Prussia has always been faithless to us and to France; the northern powers are under the domination of Russian might or French intrigue; Holland, with which we have ties of kindred, feels that she is neglected by us, and represses her natural sentiments of affection.

This recapitulation of political alliances foreshadows our commercial condition during a war, and shows what countries may be closed to our commerce. True it is we have the chance alliance of those countries which, like Russia, Prussia, and Austria, may quarrel for a time about the spoil, and which will form ports of entry for our productions thence to be distributed over Europe; but we must look upon it that general commerce will be impeded, while we must not expect that the new stipulations about the right of neutrals and the free commerce of belligerents during war will be any better protection to us than the provision of a Congress has proved to be.

The great hope the country has in the beginning is that the statesmen of this country will, as they have promised, without regard to despotic alliances or to intermarriage of German princes, preserve this country from engaging in the war, until she is attacked, as is the ultimate end and design of the contrivers of this war, and the constant wish of the envious spirits of Europe. Still the condition of the country must be disturbed internally and externally, for it is not alone our foreign commerce that will be disturbed, which would be a small thing so far as some great countries of Europe would be concerned, Russia for instance, but all operations within the country will be affected. By a pressure for taxes all the old abuses of finance will be restored to life, and the customs and excise become as oppressive as ever. Army recruiting and the militia will gradually affect the labour market by absorbing the young hands, and sailor catching, as a necessity of the general community, will lay hold of lads and young men. Thus, as a war proceeds, labour becomes scanty and inferior; but what is worse, although the price of labour rises to high rates, the practical remuneration of the labourer is reduced by the excessive rates of all articles of consumption, and the market for commodities is thereby affected.

Thus we are brought to consider specific articles, as copper, which would undoubtedly generally rise in price, and yet the profits of the producers and manufacturers be seriously affected, and in this respect the experience of the last war will not altogether guide us. The effects of a war will be to close against us the markets of France, Holland, Belgium, and all the copper consuming and non-copper producing countries of Europe, but leaving Russia, Sweden, and Spain to furnish them a supply. It must, however, be remembered that the map of Europe is no longer the map of the civilised world, and that when we have perused that we have still to look further. The copper production of the world is now furnished by Chile, South Australia, and the United States, while there is a large and growing local consumption, but it depends upon circumstances whether we shall be able to keep the general smelting trade in our own hands. As to copper mining at home, although a rise in price of metal, or rather the maintenance of high prices, would appear to favour the working of mines of low yield, yet the rise in wages counteracts this, except so far as at any time the number of old settled miners may be above the demand, and they may be compelled to submit to unremunerative wages. In the last war this country was able to command at times a monopoly of the market, but the same circumstances do not now exist. Some rely upon the demand for copper to make ordnance and for ship sheathing, but they forget the general decrease of consumption consequent on the deficient means of the community, or rather on the channels of consumption and distribution being interfered with by the artificial financial operations of a state of war.

Tin will to some extent lose its foreign market, but in the end, unless the alliance of Holland be maintained, the tin of Banca and the East would fall into our hands, and a trade be carried on by means of neutral ports and ships. It is possible that tin may become an article of speculation, but here, again, the influence of new markets, and of the new sources of supply in Australia and Peru, will be considerably felt.

With respect to that metal, and with regard to lead, new combinations will be formed and new operations arise, of which we have no experience to guide us, and on which it is impossible to speculate. The lead produce of Spain will be occasionally taken out of this market, and our lead customers be taken from us; but lead is so abundantly diffused as a mineral that the least effective rise in prices is sufficient to cause it to be worked in countries where it is now neglected. The competition of zinc for various purposes with lead will be to some extent checked, as the main source of supply from the Continent may be retarded, but a stimulus will be given to zinc mining in this country and in the United States.

It is the iron manufacture which has chiefly to dread the result of a war, for war gives no new customers of Governments or nations for this metal, while general productions will be largely checked, as capitalists begin at once to fear that railways and other undertakings may prove unremunerative. Thus a general war must at first strike a heavy blow at that manufacture, though price will be of less moment than area of consumption, because the metal has been in moments of demand subjected to high prices. There are, however, circumstances which would before many years lead to a rally, and these are the restoration of enterprise and of public undertakings, the increased application of iron at home, and the growing demand for our colonies.

There is, however, one element in all calculations which will have the greatest effect, and that is the influence of the United States. The least rise of prices will stimulate various branches of industry now dormant or

in their infancy on that side of the Atlantic, and thus will our own operations be affected. It is to the United States we must look at every turn for good or for woe; but, if we fear competitition in some articles of production, we have more to fear for want of the co-operation of the United States. It is with our own kinsmen there that we can alone have a solid and durable alliance, because we have the same sympathies and the same interests in the extension of our race and empire in America and in Asia, in the general promotion of our maritime commerce, and in resisting the despotic progress of Russia. Allied with the United States, we secure not only the command of the seas, and immunity from invasion, but the free commerce of America, Asia, Africa, and Australia is open to our enterprise, and we can still pursue that career of progress which has distinguished England and the United States for the last thirty years. Happily the best feeling prevails in the States, and it needs only the hearty co-operation of our statesmen to cement this alliance, and this is an object to which every Englishman at this moment should direct his earnest attention, and for which he should employ every influence on his representatives in Parliament, and in guiding public opinion.

The vast extent of the Coal Fields of the United States has long been known; yet, hitherto, the Americans have almost entirely neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity for acquiring immense pecuniary advantages which is thus open to them: now, however, a different *regime* is to be established, and such a course will be pursued as will ensure the perfect development of this unlimited source of wealth. We this day publish the announcement that Four Premiums of Five Pounds each will be awarded for the best papers on the mode of conducting colliery operations in the North of England, Scotland, Lancashire, and South Wales—one premium to each district—the object of the gentlemen proposing the award being to secure the publication of "such information relating to colliery operations in England as may prove an infallible guide to the successful working of the collieries of the United States, by enabling all concerned in American coal properties to decide upon the most judicious course to pursue, and the best machinery and materials to employ."

That the American Coal Fields, which cover a superficial area of nearly 150,000 square miles, should continue unworked is scarcely to be expected, and remembering the maxim "There's room enough for all," we think the Manchest monopolist would scarcely desire so great an impediment to the progress of civilisation. Even assuming the capitalists of the United States to possess the means of maintaining the undivided power over the enterprise which will convert their country into a great industrial nation, the English would not suffer; and taking the more rational view, that English capitalists will be required to supply the necessary funds, the advantages which they will derive will be incalculable; indeed, it is simply this—they will be justified in anticipating all the success usually accruing from the working of collieries, instead of the failures which would otherwise be almost inevitable where mining is in its infancy. We shall next week be enabled to publish information relative to the mode which will be adopted for ascertaining the respective merits of the papers sent in, and the date fixed upon for their reception.

In another column we give a transcript of a letter which appeared in the City Article of the *Times* on Monday, respecting the Devon Kapunda Mining Company and the Great Central Mining Company of Devon, together with the replies from the respective associations, which likewise appeared in the same journal. A similar letter was forwarded to us some time since, but in the exercise of our judgment we withheld its publication, considering that the information, professed to be sought, was to be found in the respective prospectuses, and that that was not the animus which actuated the communication. It will be now seen that the answers fully refute the inferential attack, desired apparently to be made on them by the correspondent of our contemporary, and we therefore give both the letter and replies. It is with no small amount of regret we see an effort is made to check the energies of those who desire to promote the mining interests of the country, or, at least, in such undertakings as they are not themselves interested in. In no other light can we regard the present remarks of the correspondent. It is quite puerile to contend that these projects were introduced on the strength of East Wheal Russell, for it is, with truth, stated by the secretary of the Devon Kapunda that they were not brought forward until after the reaction in the shares of East Wheal Russell, and when the excitement had subsided. The Devon Kapunda has always been considered as a mine of great promise; and Mr. J. H. HITCHINS is still firm in his conviction that the issue will be favourable to those who may be interested in the company. His letter, which was enclosed by the secretary of the Devon Kapunda in his official reply, was not inserted by the *Times*, but we have an opportunity of now transcribing it for the satisfaction of our readers; it is of concurrent date to that of Mr. F. BELL, and he says:—

"I beg to inform you that as far back as Aug. last I wrote to Mr. WILLIAMS, strongly advocating the advantages which I believed would accrue to those parties who would take up the undertaking as it then stood. I have never failed since to express my unhesitating belief in the excellence of the project, and the present state of the workings still justify me in retaining this opinion."

This is highly encouraging, and it is, moreover, encouraging to find that he does not for a moment hesitate to endorse the opinion he has previously expressed. In addition, we have the report of Capt. J. COCK, the agent of the mine, under date of April 28, in which he says:—

"This mine is now in good working order, and presents favourable prospects to the shareholders. The shafts and levels have been put in good repair, and other necessary work done for the proper development of the mine. In the 50 fm. level east there is a very promising lode, yielding good stones of copper ore. The driving of this level towards the junction of the two lodes will be pushed on with all speed, and good results may be expected."

With reference to the Great Central Company, Captain GOLDSWORTHY reports most satisfactorily as to the probabilities of that mine, and our contemporary would do well to exercise great caution in giving publicity to letters respecting the mining interests, which present so many phases that those even intimately conversant with mining are often sought to be made the channel of private pique, under the semblance of obtaining information for the public good.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.—We have upon several previous occasions referred to the invention of Mr. Ewald Riepe, which it will be remembered was so highly praised by Mr. Clay in a paper read before the Society of Arts; but it appears, from a specification filed by Mr. Riepe himself, that the process is not yet perfect. In a patent which has just become void, from Mr. Riepe having failed to file a complete specification, he says that the present invention is an improvement on his former patents, and that experience has shown that, in effecting the casting in any manner employed up to the present time, bubbles and honeycombs occur in the body of the metal itself from the inability of the air, existing in or drawn into the mould during the casting, to escape during the too sudden cooling of the mass of metal. In order to remedy this serious defect Mr. Riepe first heats the mould in any convenient manner before pouring in the steel. For hard and soft steel different degrees of heat are required.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON—INTERMITTENT BLAST.—In the ordinary mode of working blast-furnaces the blast is kept in constant action, except when the furnace is tapped to draw off the fluid metal, or when accidents occur in the furnace, and great care is taken to maintain the blast without interruption, and to reduce the number of intervals in the blast to a minimum. By an invention recently patented by Mr. G. Montefiore Levi a precisely opposite course is pursued—the blast is alternately stopped and put in action at regular intervals, and the charge of fuel is reduced, and it has been found by experiment that a very considerable saving of fuel is the result. The intervals may be of about half an hour, and the stopping and putting in action may be regulated by any suitable means. Hot or cold blast may be used.

DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE TO THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—To all connected with the development of the mineral resources of the country, the Museum of Practical Geology is one of the most attractive institutions of which the metropolis can boast, and the publication of a Descriptive Guide to the Museum materially increases the interest with which the visitor examines the very beautiful collection which has been formed within its walls. A few years since our esteemed correspondent Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., the keeper of the Mining Records, undertook to write a popular guide to the Museum, and how far his labours have been appreciated by the public is testified by the notice prefixed to the second edition of the work, which has just been issued by Sir R. I. Murchison, the director of the Government School of Mines. He says that "in addition to the detailed catalogues which his associates, the lecturers, are preparing to illustrate the various departments of the Museum of Practical Geology, a compendious guide to explain its contents in a popular manner seemed to him to be wanting for the use of the greater portion of the visitors. Having induced Mr. Robert Hunt, the Keeper of Mining Records in that establishment, to undertake the task, he trusts the work he has produced will be found as instructive and useful as the excellent little Guide to the Great Exhibition of 1851, of which he was the author. The first edition of 5000 copies having been sold in less than two years, the work has been carefully revised, so as to illustrate the present condition of the Museum." The work is highly interesting, considered simply as a work of general reference, and in connection with the Museum we consider it almost invaluable.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.

This Institute held a meeting at Newport, on Tuesday, which was largely attended, and a very interesting discussion took place on the RELATIVE PRACTICAL VALUE OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES STEAM COALS. We shall give the valuable summary of the President, Mr. EBENEZER ROGERS, on this subject *in extenso*, in a Supplement to next week's Journal. We may, however, now state that it was quite understood the subject was discussed openly, and the Institute did not as a body pronounce any decision. A very interesting and able paper was read by Mr. A. WILSON, of the firm of Messrs. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, on the MANUFACTURE OF STEEL, and illustrated by beautifully finished specimens of the work in all stages, from the iron ore itself to the finished steel bars of every kind; we shall also review this excellent paper hereafter. The discussion of it by the Institute is deferred until their next meeting, which we hear is likely to be held at Swansea, in August next. The rapid progress of this and such associative bodies is one of the remarkable features of the age we live in. The accumulation of important papers in the hands of the Council will probably require more than one day to read and discuss at the next meeting.

The Institute, as a body, were warmly welcomed to Newport by the worthy Mayor, the civic authorities, and the press. After the business meeting at the Town-hall, the members dined together. The Mayor of Newport, Mr. H. Shepperd, Sir Thomas Phillips, Professor Warington W. Smyth, Mr. F. Levick, and other gentlemen eminent for their ability and exertions to advance science and education, and representing nearly every work in South Wales, were present. These periodical meetings of the men who conduct and influence the industrial operations of one of the great branches of our national industry are of importance to society, and we justly claim attention to their proceedings.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

APRIL 28.—Amidst the excitement attending a general election business appears to be a secondary matter, and the Exchange at Birmingham today was almost deserted for the Town Hall, where the candidates for the representation of that town were nominated, and addressed the electors.

No doubt the Iron Trade is very quiet, but as yet the demand from day to day enables the manufacturers to keep their works in fair operation, but the orders on hand are in most cases very few. It is difficult to anticipate the result of the war, which, having long appeared inevitable, has at length broken out; but the continental demand for iron is not of such great importance in itself, and it may be only partially affected by the breaking out of hostilities, though the check which all operations will receive must produce a paralysing effect on trade generally.

In the Hardware Trades there is little if any change, and considering the extreme uncertainty which has so long prevailed, and which has only been terminated by the realisation of the worst anticipations, these trades keep up wonderfully. The Scotch trade is decidedly better, and the home demand generally is tolerably good.

The increase of the rates on the railways and canals for the conveyance of the Ulverstone ore to this district has had a most serious effect on that branch of trade. The addition thus made to the price of the ore in the present state of depression is sufficient to induce the makers of pig-iron to dispense with its use. It certainly appears a strange period to select for such an advance of rates.

In North Staffordshire the potting trade is steadily recovering from the depression it suffered from last year, the American demand especially having lately become much more active.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Bradley-green Colliery, Biddulph, near Tunstall, by which Peter Bottoms and William Stanway lost their lives. At the inquest as to the cause of the accident, G. Weaver, one of the colliers, stated that there had been fire-damp in the works for some weeks, and on the morning in question he told the men to watch them, as it was a frosty morning, and the gas would be liable to affect their lamps. The two deceased men with others were with him, and they had worked up to about seven o'clock, when the explosion took place. He did not know from whose lamp the fire originated, but the lamp used by Allen Ambury was open, and he did not know whether any naked candles were used. He (witness) was also burnt, and several of the other men. Verdicts of "Accidental Death" were returned in each case.

The Severn Valley Railway is to be commenced immediately. The land is to be at once given up to the contractors, who will lose no time in proceeding with the construction of the line.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

APRIL 28.—No change of the slightest importance has occurred in the state of trade throughout the district during the past week. Both exports and imports have been on a small scale, and freights differ but little from those we last quoted.

The quarterly meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers was held on Tuesday, at the Town-hall, Newport. A number of civil engineers and other gentlemen were present, and Mr. Brough and Mr. Evans, the two Government Inspectors, were also in the room. Mr. E. Rogers, of Abercarne, President of the Institute, occupied the chair. It was resolved, in the preliminary proceedings, to increase the number of members of the council from twelve to eighteen, and several gentlemen were nominated for election at the next quarterly meeting. An adjourned discussion took place on the Combustion of Coal, and on papers which had been previously brought before the Society on that subject by Mr. Fryar (Bristol), Mr. Cox (Caerleon), and Mr. Clarke (Aberdare). Mr. Cox first offered several objections to theories advanced by Mr. Fryar, especially with reference to the combination in coal of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. Mr. Fryar replied at some length in explanation of his views, and especially dwelt on the considerable diminution of heating power occasioned by the formation of vapour by water under steam-boilers in certain cases. Mr. Brough observed that the volume of nitrogen given out of some coals was a matter for serious consideration, as it materially affected the heating power; and, as it was given out by all coals of a bituminous character, would in a great measure account for the inferiority of many kinds of the North Country coal, when compared with smokeless coals of Wales. Mr. Roper offered several comments on the paper contributed by Mr. Cox, and expressed an opinion that he (Mr. Cox) had under estimated the value of hydrogen as an element of combustion. The discussion was brought to a conclusion by an elaborate and able paper, read by the President, on the entire question of the "Merits of Welsh and North Country Coal." In this paper a succinct *resumé* is given of all the investigations that have taken place to test the two descriptions of coal, and Mr. Rogers draws conclusions from the facts adduced which cannot fail to prove of great interest and value. [This paper will be given in a Supplement to next week's Journal]. After the meeting the members dined together at the Westgate Hotel, and several speeches were made. We are happy to find that the Institute is in a very prosperous and satisfactory state.

At the Cowbridge Petty Sessions, Messrs. Baber and Fedden, of the Llanharry Colliery, appeared to answer six different charges, preferred against them by the Government Inspector, for having committed breaches in the Coal Mines Inspection Act, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 108. The following constituted the charges:—1. Absence of steam-gauge to the boiler of the winding-engine.—2. Absence of steam-gauge to the boiler of the pumping-engine.—3. That the firm had no break to the machine worked by steam-power.—4. That they had no proper indicator to show the position of the load in the mine.—5. That they had no special rules certified by the Secretary of State.—6. That they had no proper safety-valve to their steam-boiler. Evidence was produced to prove the first four charges, the two last being withdrawn. The defendants were convicted, but the slight penalty of 1s. fine and costs only was inflicted.

The sale of three collieries, known as Cwm Neol, Tylecock, and Ystradowen, is announced to take place in London on May 11. The first-named is situated in the Aberdovey, the second in the Rhondda, and the third in the Swansea Valley. All the coal is anthracite. [Further particulars may be learnt on reference to our advertising columns.]

A fatal accident has occurred to a man, named Abraham Richard, at Mountain Ash. He was descending Mr. Nixon's new pit when he lost hold of the rope and fell to the bottom, a distance of forty yards. He received severe injuries, but notwithstanding lived for several days.

An occurrence resembling this in many respects took place at the Great Western Pit, in the Rhondda Valley. A man engaged in the erection of a new stack belonging to the new coal pit now being sunk fell from the scaffolding, and died in a few days afterwards.

The only accident which has occurred in Monmouthshire this week was at the Abersychan Iron-works, where one of the colliers was crushed to death between the trams.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 28.—We cannot report the Coal Trade as very brisk generally, but a good business is being done at many of the collieries. The weather continues cold and harsh, which stimulates the home trade very much; the same cause has also improved the London coal trade.

The important scheme for the formation of extensive docks at Northfleet, on the Thames, as might be expected, has met with general approval and support here, as those docks will materially assist the ship and coal-owners of the North to compete with the coal sent by inland railways to the metropolis, and will still further extend the coal trade in this locality, by reducing its cost to the consumer, and so increasing the consumption.

The owners of North Seaton Colliery have advertised for tenders for the sinking of the shaft from where it now stands to the Low Main seam, which is the principal steam coal seam in the district. Some difficulty has lately been met with from water, which has obstructed the sinking, but it is expected that operations will be resumed shortly, and that the main seam will be reached at no very distant date.

The erection of three blast furnaces is to be commenced forthwith at Ferryhill, near the junction of the Hartlepool and North Eastern Railways, and when those are completed the proprietor (Mr. Morrison) contemplates the erection of three others. The situation is excellent for obtaining supplies of iron ore and coal in abundance.

The building of three immense steamers for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company is to be commenced immediately by Messrs. Palmer, of Jarrow. Their dimensions have been considerably increased since we last noticed them. They are to be on the paddle principle, and, with the exception of the *Great Eastern*, will be the largest paddle steamers ever built. In the present depressed state of business at the great workshops on the Tyne this is an order of much importance, and will confer great benefit on the district.

Mr. Daglish, of the Seaton Colliery, near Seaham Harbour, has been appointed to the office of viewer at the Heaton Collieries, vacant by the decease of the late lamented Mr. Wales.

On Wednesday an inquest was held at Mr. Dorman's, Waldridge Fell, before Mr. Hudson, deputy coroner, on the body of John Dickson, who was killed by a fall of coal in the pit on the day previous. He had undermined the coal in the usual way, but, having neglected to support it, it unfortunately fell on him, causing his death instantaneously. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

Some time since a paper was read by Mr. Atkinson, one of the Government Inspectors of Coal Mines, before the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers, on "The Distribution of Air Currents in Mines." The leading principle laid down by him in this paper is, that supposing all the air currents in a mine to be equalised or otherwise regulated according to the necessities of the several districts, then whatever alteration should be made in the gross quantity of air in circulation in a given time the relative quanties of air in the several districts would remain the same—that is, presuming the air-ways to be situated on the same horizontal plane, and not liable to certain disturbing causes enumerated, such as dip and rise workings, difference in temperature, &c. He laid it down as a rule that, taking the subject in its normal condition or state, this rule would apply. To prevent mistakes, we quote his own words:—"That if the whole of the workings of a mine so ventilated were situated in the same horizontal plane, the whole of the splits, whatever might be their relative lengths, would continue to be traversed by the same constant proportion of the gross quantity of air circulating, whatever might be its amount, so long as air-ways forming the splits remained unaltered." Now, it will be admitted that this is an important proposition; it is also, like many other deductions founded on science, at variance with the commonly received opinions of practical men, as they have, generally speaking, been accustomed to assume that when the gross quantity of air in a mine was from any cause reduced, the shorter currents of air would receive considerably more than their fair portion, and the longest currents would, on the contrary, get considerably less than the relative quantity of air assigned to them. The solution of this question, therefore, becomes one of much importance, and assuming that practical experiments should substantiate Mr. Atkinson's theory (of which we have no doubt), it affords a valuable lesson on the advantages to be gained by cultivating science, and combining theoretical with practical knowledge on those subjects. Experiments were, therefore, commenced at the Hetton Colliery by Mr. Wood to test their principles, and conducted by the late Mr. Wales, with his usual perseverance and energy. The result of the first series of experiments was communicated to the Northern Institute by Mr. Wood at the meeting in February last. Four sets of experiments were made, but the results are too lengthy to insert here in detail; we can only notice the general results. Mr. Wood stated that—"Considered, however, in a practical point of view, we have arrived at this result, which appears to me very important—that when the various splits of air in a mine are regulated with the maximum quantity of air existing, that quantity may be reduced one-half without any greater diminution of air in the longest currents over that passing along the short routes than about one-ninth of the original quantity; and this result, observe, only occurs in extreme cases, where the length of the short route from the point of splitting to the point of reunion again, in the four experiments, is an average of 78 yards only, while the length of the long route is an average of 2700 yards of intake, and the same distance in returning, which makes the ratio 1 in 70 nearly."

Experiments have also been made at other collieries, and generally the results have established the principles laid down in the paper. But as none of the experiments exactly fulfilled the conditions stated, as "the routes of the air were either not level, and, therefore, influenced by the variations of temperature of the intake and return currents, or were influenced by the return air passing into other workings adjoining to the direct routes," &c., it was decided that it was desirable to postpone the discussion until the next meeting of the Institute, and in the meantime to fix upon some cases where experiments could be made free from such objection. The experiments have since been proceeded with; we may, therefore, expect an interesting discussion at the next meeting of the Institute on the subject, as Mr. Atkinson will produce further remarks on it, and Mr. T. J. Taylor has also signified his intention to produce a paper on the same subject.

The Chatershaugh Colliery, on the Lumley estate, belonging to the Earl of Durham, was drowned up by the great flood in 1771, and attempts to open it had been made for the last 15 years, but which always failed, until Sept., 1857, when the management was confided to the hands of Mr. Wm. Coulson, jun., mining engineer, of Durham, by Mr. Henry Morton, and was under his superintendence until Feb., 1859, during which time the water was pumped out of the different beds of coal, the pumps put 7 feet below the Hutton seam, and the colliery effectually "won." The feeder of water at present being not more than about 12 gallons per minute.

Mr. Wm. Coulson, also had the contract for "winning" a new upcast shaft at the Page Bank Colliery, and completed it on Saturday last. The shaft is secured or walled, and made fire-proof with fire-brick lumps from bottom to top, which has now made the colliery first-class for ventilation, and in all respects safe for the workmen, and it is to be hoped profitable for the owners. Fortunately there has been no accidents, although there have been great difficulties to contend with, in consequence of the quantity of gas which has been met with, all of which, however, has been gathered, and conveyed to bank in two sets of six pipes. The same amount of gas was never known in the coal trade in the North of England as in this case, so much so that the gas has been frequently so great as to fill the shaft with solid flame, which continued burning for some hours, for 36 feet high from the bottom upwards, and a quantity of gunpowder had to be run down, which on explosion extinguished the fire. The workmen had generally to work both in the bottom and at bank with Davy lamps, not a naked light being allowed near the shaft by many yards. The Davy lamp has frequently fired at a distance of 13 yards from the shaft, at bank. We under-

stand the "winning" of North Seaton Colliery, near Blyth, has been confided to the superintendence of Mr. Coulson.

An eminent iron and coalmaster recently died in Scotland—Mr. William Dixon, owner of the Govan Ironworks, Calder Ironworks, and Wilsontown Ironworks. The Govan Ironworks comprise six blast-furnaces, and of such magnitude as not to be equalled in Scotland, and four refinery fires. The forge is extensive, where three of John Condie's patent steam-hammers are at work. The mills are celebrated for their convenience. The Calder Ironworks, at Airdrie, comprise eight blast-furnaces, with two blast-engines, constructed by Mr. Condie, which give him great credit. The Wilsontown comprise two blast-furnaces, but are now standing. The Govan Works were the first where Mr. John Condie introduced the worm into the tuyeres, which caused the great law plea between Messrs. Wilson and Neilson and the rest of the Scotch ironmasters. The Govan Foundry number upwards of 200 hands, where all machinery is made and repaired for the works. Mr. Dixon sprung from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and wandered into Scotland, where he became a coalmaster, and afterwards an ironmaster. He has left a fortune of 1,000,000*l.* sterling.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

APRIL 28.—The Easter holidays, the elections, and the actual commencement of war have been incidents of such a varied character as to increase the general dullness of the iron trade, little business being done, except for immediate requirements. The shipping trade is very flat; but, taking into consideration the above circumstances, prices are firmer, and there is less underselling than might have been anticipated from such a state of things.

The Coal Trade is less active than at the period of our last notice, and both in Derbyshire and Yorkshire there are numerous complaints of the scarcity of orders. The demand for the London markets is much diminished. The organisation by the South Yorkshire coalowners against the system of selling coal adopted by the Great Northern Company, is being strengthened by the addition of several influential names, and we sincerely hope the coalmasters may be successful, as they have long been suffering from the course pursued by the Great Northern Company.

The Whittington Colliery and Freehold Estate Company are making rapid progress towards the extension of the colliery works, and as soon as the operations commence we may expect an improved value of the land on the estate, a great portion of which will, no doubt, be required for building. The increased number of hands which are being employed at other collieries in this thriving locality renders it difficult for the workmen to obtain sufficient cottage accommodation.

The mineral customs of the High Peak have been rendered far more intelligible by the publication of Mr. Tapping's edition of "Manlove," and by the Act of 1851, and it is a gratifying duty to record that a series of "New and Additional Articles and Customs," which will materially facilitate the working of mines in the district, has just been passed in the Great Barmote Court. Perhaps one of the most important provisions is that for the registration of transfers, the fourth clause enabling the entry of the transmission, by devise or bequest, of mine, veins, or shares, in the Barmaster's book. The finder of any new vein is entitled to purchase at such price as the Barmaster and two or more of the grand jury may fix, the meer set out for and belonging to the lessee for the time being of the duties of Lot and Cope, or Her Majesty, if such lessee or Her Majesty neglect or refuse duly and reasonably to work such meer. Shares are not to be forfeited until after the expiration of 21 days, instead of six days, as provided by sec. 20 of the Act of 1851. The name of an agent to sue and be sued may be entered in the Barmaster's books, and actions of title may be brought and maintained by such agent; in fact, this agent for all legal purposes is the company. Titles to veins are not hereafter to be consolidated without the consent, in writing, of the Barmaster and grand jury. The 13th and eight following sections relate to jurors. Two Great Barmote Courts are to be held on March 25 and September 29, or within one month, and Small Barmote Courts may be held at any place within the district within the jurisdiction of the High Peak Barmote Courts, or any of the boundaries within. Passing over a quantity of strictly legal matter, we come to the provision that all affidavits to be used in the High Peak Great or Small Barmote Court are to be sworn before the steward or before a commissioner of the superior courts. In addition to the fees under the Act of 1851, the steward is authorised to take a fee of 5s. on every notice of special defence, on every payment of money into Court, for every taxation of costs, for every judgment order or certificate, and for every countermand of jury—this fee will include all notices to be given by the Barmaster and to the parties; and 1s. for every oath or affidavit. The Barmaster is authorised to take 2s. for every certificate signed by him, 1s. for every entry of certificate, and 2s. for registering every agent to sue and be sued.

There has been no change of any moment in the lead mining interest, and no feature of note since our last week's letter. The aspect of affairs on the Continent will have the effect of increasing the price of lead, and this may act as a great stimulant to adventurers to extend the field of their operations.

The local share markets remain pretty much the same as last week, only some few stocks being enquired for.

THE WHITBY (YORKSHIRE) IRON TRADE.

APRIL 26.—Perhaps it may be of importance, as well as interesting, to many of your readers to give some information of the different bands of iron ore, their quality, as well as their geological position, at those ironworks along the beach previously referred to in your Journal. Messrs. Palmer and Co. are working the argillaceous band (Pecton), to which they have sunk a shaft which extends a short distance below the level of the sea. This iron ore is always found to be nearly of an equal quality, averaging generally about 31 per cent. of metallic iron. They are also working the dogger, or oolitic band, which crops out in the cliff above the shaft, and rises almost perpendicularly to an elevation of about 70 yards. The ore is let down from this high position through a shaft cut in the rock, on a level with the platform below. Seymour and Co., immediately adjoining, are only working the oolitic band, and have not sunk to the argillaceous, or clay measures. The oolitic band at these works is very good, and the percentage higher than the argillaceous band; it set in good at the outcrop, and continued so for some distance, when it thinned out to about 2 ft., and looked very unpromising, but after putting a trial drift in a short distance it suddenly rose up to 5½ ft., and the quality better than at the outcrop. At the Albert Iron and Cement Works, the oolitic band thins out to not more than about 18 in., but the quality is unusually good—of much higher percentage than it is at the other works. In the far workings the thickness does not vary, and the quality keeps quite as good. They have sunk a shaft to the argillaceous band (Pecton), depth 56 yards from the surface, but at present they have all the miners employed in working the oolitic band. The formation lying between the argillaceous and the oolitic bands of iron ore is composed of alum rock, which in some places is from 40 to 60 ft. thick; and below it is the stratum from which the hard jet is got, so much used for making ornaments. When this stratum is found in the cliff, the mode of procuring the jet is by "dressing,"—that is, cutting down the cliff until they come to the line; and should they meet with a seam they follow it by drifting into the cliff, which seldom exceeds many yards. The breadth of a seam is from ½ to 2 ft., and thickness from ½ in. to 3 or 4 in., that is in the middle, as it generally thins to a sharp edge on both sides. In consequence of the dip and undulations of the stratum, the hard jet rock is often met with on the scar, and sometimes dips below the level of the sea, in which case it is never sunk to, as this mode of procuring it would never prove remunerative. There is another kind of jet, called soft, which is much inferior to the hard jet, and is obtained from the blue lime, at an elevation of between 200 and 300 ft. above the hard jet. The mode of procuring it is by drifting, the same as mining for iron ore, and is met with in large quantities to the south of Whitby. The blue lime is in some places soft shale interstratified with thin beds of freestone; but it is often met with in a solid mass of freestone, in which case the soft jet is never found. The Roman cement stone, which is so abundant in this neighbourhood, lies only a few feet below the oolitic band of iron ore, and is found in round nodules, a little flattened by pressure. It is very singular so little of it is manufactured here, but the raw stone shipped away to other places at great expense, entirely overlooking the advantage that coal, which is the only material required for its manufacture, can be procured here cheaper than at the places to which the stone is sent, so that if the freight alone were saved it would realise a handsome profit.

[In reference to the letter of Mr. Bewick, in last week's Journal, it is only necessary to say that the remarks referred to the shipment during the whole of the winter season, and more particularly the shipments to the Tyne Iron Company, which here it is not necessary to say to what extent they have fallen off. The shipments, however, to Walker have within these few late weeks been made more freely.]

Experiments have been made at Vienna, Dresden, and other places, in the use of tungsten or wolfram in the alloying of steel, and some extraordinary results are stated to have been achieved. It is said that steel alloyed with 20 per cent. of tungsten produces a mixture which, while it retains all the general qualities of steel, is so excessively hard that tools made of it will cut, without difficulty, the hardest cast steel. Large quantities of the new alloyed metal are said to be in preparation, and a company is about to be formed to work the discovery.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

GOLD IN NORTH WALES.—Messrs. S. Groucutt and Sons have discovered tracings, not only of copper and silver, but also of gold, in their iron ore minerals at Cwm, having had some of their mineral analysed by first-class men. A moderate percentage of gold, silver, and copper has been extracted.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

DEPOSITION AND CONSUMPTION OF METALS.

One considerable source of employment for metals since the galvano-plastic processes have been discovered is for depositing. In some cases this employment is one altogether new, and leads to an increased use of the metal; but in others it is a mere substitute for other processes, as gilding or plating.

There are two metallurgical peculiarities connected with deposition, and dependent on each other; for as alloys cannot be used with advantage, so must the metals be employed in the greatest purity, and consequently where an alloy would otherwise be used separate deposits or coatings of metals must be made.

Gold is deposited for the purposes of gilding, and has enabled gilding to be applied to many new uses in substitution of the cumbrous process of leaf gold applied with amalgam. At first a hard substance could not be obtained, but by improvements a good wearable surface is now obtained by deposition. In England the application of gilding on a plated surface or on bronze is very limited, but on the Continent, where a gilt or ormolu article is preferred, the consumption of gold by depesit is very great. As much of this gold is laid on very thin the loss is considerable, except on large works of art, as it is in leaf gold; but as yet the process has been only a few years in use. There is every probability, therefore, that there will be a great consumption of gold in gilt articles on the Continent, increased by the facilities for electro-gilding. The application of gilding by deposit on plated articles is likewise successful, but the taste for such objects is in this country limited. On the whole, the consumption of gold in the jewellery trade has greatly increased. Gold has been applied for strengthening engraved plates, but other metals present the like advantage.

The deposition of silver has been very successful, but it is questionable whether it has greatly increased the consumption of silver, though the process is largely employed by the silversmiths and platers in Europe and America, for the articles so produced only supersede articles plated by the old processes; still there are some departments in the arts where it is available. Silver has been used for hardening type and engraved plates, but these applications being only partial, are not likely to be permanent.

Palladium can be employed for hardening engraved plates, according to Mr. Henry Bradbury, and he speaks highly of its beautifully polished deposit, so that it will work more impressions than zinc. We are not surprised at this statement, for palladium is one of the finest of the white metals; but its price has been artificially kept up. We do not consider that palladium should ever be dearer than silver, and question whether it can maintain a permanent price of 4s. per ounce. It can be deposited at 2d. a square inch at present prices.

Platinum has been occasionally deposited for experiment, but Mr. Bradbury contemplates its practical application for hardening. He says that it can be deposited in a bright state, and gives a finer and kinder printing surface than any other metal, and that it can be deposited at less than a 1d. a square inch.

Zinc has not been deposited to any great extent, but it is extensively operated upon by electro-galvanising for other purposes, being a chief material in batteries, and for electro-telegraphing alone it already enters into consumption to some extent, as in many other adaptations of battery power. Messrs. Bradbury and Evans are working a process for hardening plates, called zinc-facing, by which for a trifling cost 2000 impressions can be worked from each coating of the plate. The consumption of zinc is a growing one for electro-galvanic purposes, as also for white paints, and there are few metals which have maintained such an increase, not even iron. It is computed that there were at work in the United States at a late date 12,000 miles of telegraph, having about 3000 zinc cups to hold nitric acid. The zinc cups weigh about 9000 lbs., and are decomposed in six months, being a consumption of zinc of 18,000 lbs. per year, say 10 tons. This is exclusive of Canada. In Europe, although the length of wire is less considerable in proportion, yet the number of stations is greater, and the probability is that the present consumption of zinc for electro-telegraphic purposes is between 40 and 50 tons yearly. This is exclusive of the battery purposes. For the year 1859 the total consumption may be taken at 100 tons of pure zinc.

Nickel is a hardening material when deposited, but is not as yet employed, although it can be cheaply deposited, and gives a bright surface. Nickel is most used as a surface for plating, for which its qualities well adapt it, and not for plating.

Copper is one of the metals most largely deposifed, chiefly for works of art and chasing, but the effect of this on the market is nothing, nor is it likely to be, whereas the smaller quantity of the precious metals is an appreciable proportion. Still the use of deposited copper for bronze works must extend, and, although the metal is used up again, an influence is, in so far, exercised in the copper market that the copper employed must be chemically pure; but as yet a few tons yearly will supply the whole demands of trade. Great expectations were formed from electrotype copies of engravings in metal and wood, and of maps, but these have been far from attaining the practical success contemplated. The Art Union of London has not derived full benefit from electrotyping its engravings, as the impressions have worked bad after a few hundreds; nor have the conductors of the Ordnance Survey been altogether satisfied with the electrotypes of maps. Whether zinc facing, or acierage, will supersede electrotyping remains to be seen, but it is more than likely, as these processes enable an electrotype to be worked to a greater extent, that the defects of electrotyping will be in so far compensated, and that the use of copper will extend. Engraving from photographs is a very interesting subject, but as yet not of economical importance.

We are not aware of the deposit of tin being economically employed, for tinning iron and copper by the old processes leaves no opening for it.

Lead is likewise unemployed.

Iron deposition has received very little attention. Mons. Joubert has patented a system, called acierage, for hardening copper plates by this deposition. This process is very successful, and is very cheap, but whether it will extend depends on the competition of the other processes. At all events, the economical use of the metal will never affect so great a manufacture.

From what we have observed it will be seen the use of deposited metal is very small, but still the subject is of interest, for with the growth of the arts we may expect a still greater consumption.

The plastic arts of depositing and coating are making such progress and presenting so many new combinations—and all we have enumerated above are new—that, after all, they can only be considered as in their beginning. There are mineral substances used for casting, such as sulphur and gypsum, which are coming still more largely into use, though not for immediate deposit, but as auxiliaries to the electro-galvanic processes, and the consumption of which has been greatly promoted of late years. As to plaster it is not needful to say anything; but sulphur for castings has been less watched, and is now becoming an important material from its valuable applications, although the weight of the article used is small. It was formerly employed only for impressions of seals and gems, in which it displays fine imitative qualities, but it is now applied to larger works, and is very useful in such combined castings as require a mould, and particularly in connection with gutta-percha. This latter organic substance employed as a material for a mould, and likewise gelatine, which is flexible, have extended the scope of casting, and enabled various adaptations to be made of mineral substances for the like purposes not before available.

The physical properties of minerals which influence their adaptation for deposition, casting, and moulding have been very little considered in relation either to hot or dry moulding and casting, and yet they constitute an important branch of economical enquiry, and well worthy of the examination of a Government department, if economic science were properly cultivated in this country. Except the Museum of Practical Geology, but little has, however, been provided, and indeed even there the economical part has not been properly encouraged. We think we have a right to complain that the title of the establishment has been changed from Economic Geology to Practical Geology; and what has been done has been chiefly owing to the extra-official exertions of Mr. Robt. Hunt, to whom, in default of adequate Government encouragement, a public subscription is now to be raised, and well does he deserve it. To him are we greatly indebted for the recovery of several waste substances, and for the attention which has been shown to new branches of mineral production. For economic botany there is only the museum at Kew; and after a museum for the economic productions—animal, mineral, and vegetable—had been organised at South Kensington, and classified by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, that eminent man is now left without employment, and the Government are quite content that he should prosecute his researches at his own private expense. By the exertions of such men as Royle, Hunt, Simmonds, and Forbes Watson, the study of industrial economy has been chiefly promoted; but much remains to be done, and greater means must be provided.

Under the head we have referred to, the chief investigations have been into the properties of cast-iron, but rather by Rennie, Fairbairn, and Eaton Hodgkinson with regard to its after application than with regard to its metallurgy, which the Mushets and Rogers have studied. There are many mineral substances which will do for casting, for moulds, and for furnace sands, which are little investigated; and we dare say if those interested in the sulphur trade were to bestow some attention on its casting properties they might obtain some useful results. The demand for large book and newspaper stereotypes, for instance, has brought into action means of obtaining sharp and quick cooling or setting matrices, and this constitutes an entirely new branch of trade.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—No. IV.

"Every Bullet bears its Billet."

LEAD AND IRON.—How fraught are these words, whether considered in their figurative or literal application, how truly are the grim messengers of war represented by the words of our motto, and by the substances to be treated on—Lead and Iron! The very reflection of the uses to which they are thus applied makes the soul shudder: still they result from stern necessity; and these metals will probably be applied to the same purposes as long as man is man. We have no wish to dwell on the horrid subject further than to advance the theory that we advocate in this series of papers,—the everlasting and continuous practice of mining and mining adventure. By a little attention it will be seen the consumption of metals is inevitable, therefore their production must be regulated by the same inviolable rule; we prefer, however, to contemplate their uses in the peaceful development of arts, sciences, and commerce for the welfare and progress of mankind, tending as they do to place their happiness on a solid and lasting foundation, to all the tinsel glories and evanescent honours the greatest victories can possibly achieve.

In doing so we have the opportunity of studying a wonderful provision of the great Architect who formed our globe, and who has so wonderfully provided that the most useful to man of all minerals is so widely distributed as to be all but universal, but to no part more bountifully than to our own favoured island. Here, too, have we the means of rendering such advantages subservient to the necessities of the world; though the mineral abounds in various parts, the means at present are not available to render it of practical value. Science has done wonders for the working of iron manufactures in this country. Britain, instead of being dependent on foreign countries for a supply, is not only nearly independent of them, but is absolutely the market of the world—the word of her merchant princes, the ironmasters, regulates the price, and contracts or extends the supplies to any amount. By moderation and wisdom these councils should be and are directed. The universal law adverted to in one of our previous papers can never apply to any interest more truly or more extensively than to this. The supply and demand must regulate each other; and caution in using the delicate balance must be used, or ruinous consequences result.

Of far more consequence, of far greater value, are the iron mines of Great Britain to her national welfare than all the gold her splendid colonies can or may yield; in comparison, the precious metal is as dross to the inferior,—in short, the latter is one of the main stays of Britain's greatness amongst nations, and the cause of her pre-eminent position in the world. We need not, therefore, feel any concern for the occupation of the ironstone miner, nor need we feel any anxiety as to the continuation of the supply of material, the sources are, practically, inexhaustible; the only thing to be desired is that science may, as heretofore, keep the British iron interest in advance of the rest of the world, and to this end that every encouragement may be afforded to those who make these studies their practice and profession. We do not wish to complain, but we could easily advert to circumstances in which the contrary has been experienced, but these, in common with the generality of mankind's benefactors, only sow the seeds of wealth for others to reap the rich harvest. Over these circumstances there is, and can possibly be, no control. Still, we apprehend an improvement in the rewards for discoverers who really conduce to a nation's greatness should be devised and applied.

Next to iron lead is, perhaps, the most extensively used for the purpose indicated in the heading of our paper; and it, too, enters largely into domestic consumption, and all the appliances of civilised society. Although the peaceful fisherman might substitute many substances for this metal, yet he could not by possibility procure any so cheap, so effective, or so enduring as lead. The quantity used by painters in preserving and beautifying our mansions or general woodwork is astonishing to the uninitiated. Notwithstanding the surreptitious use of the carbonate and sulphate of barytes as adulteration and fraud, and notwithstanding the improvement which has been made in the preparations of zinc for substituting white lead, nothing has hitherto been found equally effective. Scarcely ever is one invention made but it becomes the handmaid or parent of others. In this instance we refer to iron shipbuilding: experiments have proved that a preparation into the composition of which lead largely enters is the very best that can be applied to prevent the adhesion of sea weed, or the action of sea water on their bottoms. At first sight this adaptation of lead might appear to be unimportant, but when we consider the vast fleets of this description that are annually launched, the truth of the assertion that this is by means a trivial item in the history of lead mining is apparent. This, too, is an entirely new source, created, as we have before said, by necessity.

Though at one period it was apprehended that the introduction of zinc as a substitute for lead in many domestic purposes would militate seriously, yet the constantly increasing demand proves these fears to be groundless. Lead is as much in use as ever, and seems at present likely to be so for generations. Its comparative abundance and easy access (for lead is comparatively easily mined) have not unfrequently caused considerable anxiety on the part of British lead miners, and excited jealousy of foreign produce being introduced. We assure them their fears are groundless; the British miner of all metals dreads not competition from foreigners; all he dreads is oppression at home. Taxation, high dues, and stringent leases are far more inimical to his interest than the labour or produce of competing mineral districts. A fair field and no favour is all the Briton asks, and that he should have. A false economy on the part of English landowners is far more to be dreaded than any fall in the price from foreign imports. We could adduce instances in which a relaxation of dues have been the means of causing the energies of mining adventurers to be so exerted as to not only crown their endeavours with success, but to reward the generous landlords with immense revenues.

We close our remarks on these universally useful metals by recommending our land proprietors to adopt our advice, and cause extended mining operations, remembering that every "Bullet bears its Billet," and every good action meets its just reward.—GEORGE HENWOOD.

THE STEPHENSON MONUMENT.—In a few days the subscribers to the fund which has been raised with the object of perpetuating the memory of one of the greatest engineers England has produced—GEORGE STEPHENSON—will be called upon to decide what character of monument is best suited to accomplish the object in view, and the present is, therefore, a fitting opportunity for advancing a few remarks upon the subject. At the time when the meeting of the promoters of the testimonial was held, the Vicar of Newcastle very wisely suggested that a University Scholarship in connection with the proposed Mining College of Newcastle would be the most appropriate and the most enduring memorial that could be wished for; and we believe that if the subject be fairly and impartially considered his opinion will be generally concurred with. That operative engineers do feel the burden of educating their sons in a manner calculated to enable them to make progress in their career through life is proved by the fact recorded with reference to George Stephenson himself, before he had established that reputation which is now unbounded; and that there are youths who require but the opportunity to become leading stars in their profession is apparent from the diligence and success with which the son whom Stephenson struggled to educate pursued his studies. Not having the facilities of his richer fellow-students for the purchase of books to aid him, he counteracted the difficulty by increased attention to the professors' lectures, taking full notes of them, and transcribing his notes each evening. By this means he constructed a manuscript encyclopædia which will form a lasting monument to himself, and set an example which every student would do well to follow. The University of Durham, although it can boast of but a quarter of a century's existence, has wrought much good in the North of England, and year by year its usefulness increases; it has, moreover, promised every aid it can give to the promoters of the Mining College of Newcastle, and Mining and Engineering have ever been zealously fostered within its walls, so that it will scarcely be questioned that additional scholarships placed in its care would be properly distributed; and it is upon these grounds that we advocate the foundation of scholarships in the University of Durham as the most desirable mode of disposing of the funds subscribed. There would be sufficient to found at least three scholarships of 50*l.* per annum, which might be awarded first to the students of the Mining College of Newcastle, or what would be even preferable to this, to the sons of operative engineers born in Newcastle, and sufficiently educated by their parents to enable them to pass a given examination; and, secondly, to the sons of engineers in any part of England, and suitably educated. The scholarships should be awarded after competitive examinations only, and should be tenable for three years, so that the successful candidate might not be compelled to abandon his studies when but half completed. The benefits which would arise from the adoption of such a course can scarcely be estimated; for it would afford an inducement to every intelligent workman to educate his son in the best manner of which his means would admit, and thus the general community would derive greater advantages than from all the legislative enactments bearing upon compulsory education which could be passed.

Before leaving the subject of the Stephenson Monument, we may record the fact of five workmen, now occupying a prominent position, formerly in the employ of George Stephenson—Robert Fulton, Samuel Spencer, Hugh Macdougal, Edward Tate, and Samuel Speechley—having forwarded from Hong Kong, to the managing foreman of Messrs. Stephenson's works at Newcastle, the sum of 25*l.* towards the monument, accompanied by a letter expressing their high sense of the benefits which have been conferred by the valuable discoveries and improvements which he made.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS EXHIBITION.

We last week gave the particulars of some of the more important inventions exhibited at the Society of Arts, and revert to the subject to describe a few other contrivances of general utility. Mr. Chesney, of Willenhall, has an ingenious description of water-gauge, the object of which is to render the glass gauge a reliable authority, whatever kind of water may be used in the boiler; the gauge is fixed in an upright filter, of a sufficient length to prevent any deposit that may be formed from choking the gauge: where muddy water is employed this gauge is very valuable. An effective safety-valve (Haste's patent) is exhibited by Messrs. Bray, Waddington, and Co., of Leeds. It consists of a double cylinder fixed upon the boiler in the ordinary manner. One of the cylinders contains a balance-weight resting upon a valve seat, the area of which can be adjusted to any pressure required. The other cylinder, which is connected by a steam-way, contains a piston acting upon an inverted double-seated cylindrical valve, open at both ends, so that the steam may pass freely through, forming two separate openings for the escape of steam from the boiler. The said valve is also attached to a float by a lever; hence, should the water be reduced by evaporation or otherwise to a point determined upon, the valve will be opened. Should the steam be raised the fraction of a pound above the determined pressure, the valve is immediately acted upon, and opened by the rising of the balance-weight. When fixed no person can interfere with its action.

The Permanent Way Company, to which the travelling public are indebted for almost every practical improvement which has recently been introduced in the economy of railways, give the public an opportunity of observing the advantages of Ashcroft's patent cushion chair. The jaws of this chair are slightly inclined, and have grooves running down them, so as to key on to the wooden blocks, or cushions, which hold the rail in its position.

An immensely powerful lifting-jack has been invented by Messrs. Daniel Adamson and Co., of Hyde, Manchester. This apparatus is composed of two main parts, the lower and outer side case and cylinder, and the top and inner ram. A small inverted pump is fixed at the lower end of the lifting ram, which is worked by a lever and socking shaft passing through the square head or top part, which top also forms a cistern to contain as much oil or water as will lift the ram the required height. When the jack is used for lifting, the oil contained in the head of the ram is forced into the outer case or cylinder at the bottom, which causes the ram to ascend. When required for lowering the lever is partly drawn off the working shaft until the second projection can come in contact with the head of the jack; by depressing the lever in this position a quick or slow lowering motion is obtained without manual labour. It is estimated with this apparatus one man can do as much work as four men with screw-jacks of equal power.

Amongst the philosophical apparatus we observe a platinised graphite battery, by Mr. C. V. Walker, F.R.S. It is a one-fluid battery, the negative plate being platinised graphite or gas carbon. The connection is made by electrotyping, soldering, and riveting, all the copper employed being carefully tinned. The zinc plates are highly amalgamated, and stand in a little mercury contained in a small slipper of gutta-percha, the liquid employed being cheap in construction and maintenance. It is stated that there is no form of battery more stable in its behaviour, more free from local action, or more fitted for standing long periods tranquil, yet always ready for action. These batteries when once carefully charged continue in good working order for ordinary telegraphic instruments from six to twelve months without any attention whatever.

Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions.—The following are extracts from the monthly report of the chief inspector of this association:—We have now under inspection 549 mills and other works, and 1528 boilers; being an increase since March 21 of 19 mills, &c., and 62 boilers. We have made 256 visits, and examined 722 boilers, and 576 engines; of these 5 visits have been made special, and 4 boilers specially, 28 boilers internally, and 38 boilers thoroughly examined: 130 diagrams have been taken from 73 cylinders; of this number 7 cylinders and 12 diagrams have been additional, and 1 ditto ditto special. Copies and directions for improved valve setting have been forwarded as usual. The number of boilers found to be defective are as under:—From corrosion, 27; 4 dangerous; fractures 8; safety-valves extra and overweighted, and otherwise faulty, 46; pressure-gauges incorrect, and out of order, 38; water-gauges ditto ditto, 39; feed apparatus ditto ditto, 14; blow-off cocks ditto ditto, 35; deficiency of water, 3: total, 210. 30 boilers are without back pressure-valves; 9 boilers are without glass water-gauges; 3 boilers are without pressure gauges; 3 boilers are without safety-valves; 1 boiler is without blow-off cock; 11 safety-valve spindles were passed through stuffing boxes, and in two instances were found packed; 7 fusible plugs were also discovered defective, from being placed in bad positions or covered with scale; 2 float alarms were found propped with wood at high level, and rendered so far useless. We have also had several instances of furnaces out of shape (arising, I believe, from overheating), both with and without the usual covering of water; in one case the flue had partly collapsed. Numerous glass water-gauges had been found ineffective, from neglect in not keeping the passage properly cleaned out: and I have also seen several, of modern construction, too, without any provision for effecting so necessary an object. I think the committee will agree with me in considering any manufacturer highly culpable who should construct, or permit to be used in so inefficient a state, instruments of such high utility when carefully designed and applied. We have had instances of safety-valves, with Salter's balance attached to the levers, but with them secured down hard and fast, so that no lifting of the valves could take place without rupture.

Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions.—An apparatus which appears calculated to render accidents from the explosion of steam-boilers almost impossible has been patented in the United States by Mr. J. H. Washington, of Baltimore. The invention consists in providing an arrangement of tubes and floats, which ensures the escape of the steam, whilst the whole contrivance is beyond the reach of the engineer. Through the top of the boiler projects a pipe, to the bottom of which a tubular arm is attached, carrying at its extremity the hollow float-ball, which moves up and down in guides. Near the float-ball is a second ball, the upper half of which is perforated, and from near the bottom of this there is a direct communication through the pipe to the outside of the boiler. The guides prevent the float-ball from falling below a certain point, and whilst the water is at its proper level the perforations of the ball are just below the surface of the water, but when from any cause the top half of the ball becomes exposed—that is, from low water, &c.—the water in the ball will be blown out, and the steam allowed to escape. For stationary engines the perforated ball and escape-pipe would be all that would be required.

Boiler Explosion.—At Messrs. Edward Learoyd and Co.'s, Old Mill Lane, Huddersfield, a boiler exploded on Thursday, by which one person was killed, and several injured. The boiler had only been examined on the previous evening by the Inspector of the Huddersfield Boiler Association, and it is stated that he pronounced it to be in proper working order. The boiler was tubular, 7 ft. 2 in. in diameter, and has two circular flues 2 ft. 6 in. The thickness of the plate was 5-16ths of an inch, and the boiler having a self-acting feeder, it was always supplied with a fixed quantity of water. The engine tenter, Thomas Wadsworth, after greasing the engine, and looking at the water-gauge, had gone to dinner, leaving the engine in charge of Thomas Binns, who had acted as assistant fireman for the last 12 months. About 25 minutes after Wadsworth had left the boiler exploded, knocking down a one-storey building adjoining, in which five persons were engaged at work—three women and two men. These were nearly burried in the ruins. One of them, a widow, named Hannah Haigh, died in a few minutes after she was got out. The rest were seriously injured, and the recovery of three of them is said to be doubtful. Two men who were working in an oil-shed near the boiler were also much scalded.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The Whitehaven Colliers.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—Interest has been re-created respecting the accident at the Croft Pit, Whitehaven, in June, 1855, by the publication of placards, headed "Charges given for investigation, April, 1859, to Matthias Dunn, the Government Inspector of Mines, as made by sundry miners lately employed in Wellington Pit, but discharged from the employ on account of their agitating and complaining of such dangerous and disgraceful abuse of the charge of men's lives, on the part of the under stewards, in the said pit." * * * "There has been a large amount of life and property thrown away in the Whitehaven Colliery through neglect of drunken overmen. We refer back as far as June, 1855, when five men lost their lives in Croft Pit by fire, when the true cause of that misfortune was hid from the Government Inspector, and yet the same state of drunkenness and neglect still exists at the present time. The conduct and the works of those overmen are quite opposite to the rules laid down for their guidance." This serious charge has been most satisfactorily answered, in a letter to the *Whitehaven Herald*, by Mr. David Johnston, overman of Croft Pit at the time of the accident, but now employed at Kells Pit. Mr. Johnston states that "Mr. Anderson, viewer, from Shields, in company with Mr. Sawyers, viewer of Whipgill Colliery, Whitehaven, visited the pit within three hours after the accident, and with the arrangements of which they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and said that no blame whatever could be laid to my charge. Mr. Matthias Dunn, Government Inspector, also came from Newcastle as quickly as possible, and visited the pit and district in my company, and with the arrangements of which he also was perfectly satisfied. At the inquest a great number of miners from the several pits in the colliery were present, and every particle of evidence was given that could be obtained to throw any light on how the accident occurred, I myself requesting that if any of the men had anything to say they would speak out and say it." Mr. Johnston very properly asks, if there were any charge, blame, or cause of censure, why was it not then specified, and the ends of justice not allowed to be defeated? The matter, after so explicit a statement and refutation, should be allowed to drop. It appears unmanly to make charges calculated to affect the character of one dependent for his position upon the good opinion of his employers, when every opportunity for full enquiry was afforded at the inquest, especially after such gentlemen as those named gave their opinion respecting the condition of the pit, and the accident clearly shown to be owing to causes entirely different to those now stated.

Patent Locks.—At the Society of Arts exhibition, Messrs. Hamilton and Nash have some locks well worthy of general adoption. The bolt of the first lock is not acted upon by the key, but by a follower moved by a handle, so constructed that it disarranges the levers at the same time that it shoots the bolt, and thus the lock is locked without the use of the key. The bolt is so arranged that it shoots the width of the key farther than is necessary to clear the stump from the levers, and when fully shot, and only then, the key can be introduced into the lock, as it has to pass through a hole in the bolt which coincides with the key and the external key-hole. When the bolt is brought back, so that the stump is in contact with the levers, the key-hole is entirely closed, so that there is no means of getting anything into the lock. The second lock resembles the former, excepting that here the bolt is moved by means of an escutcheon, and the levers are thrown by a triangular piece of metal, which is caused to rotate by two projections on the bolt striking it alternately when the bolt is shot forward and backward.

Spiral Heat-Diffusers.—Messrs. Gwynne and Co. propose the use of twisted plates of metal, which, when introduced into the tubes of steam-boilers, produce a change of circulation of the heated products of combustion in their passage through the tubes, and arrest a large measure of heat, transmit it to the water, and convert into working steam that equivalent which, without these appliances, even in the very best constructed boilers, would escape through the flues, and consequently be lost. Their application does not require any alteration of the boilers at present in use, and they can be fitted in a few hours. Marine and other boilers supplied with the heat-diffusers will be less corroded internally than boilers in which a large portion of the heat passes away in the smoke.

GOLD PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Summary exhibit of the entire deposits of Domestic Gold at the United States' Mint and Branches, from 1804 to the 30th June, 1857.

Mints.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Other Sources.	Total.
Philadelphia ...	$1,479,785·50	$4,400,373	$ 535,492	$2,374,783·50	$ 35,568	$ 64,944	$48,397	$226,889,521·62	$ 85,740	$235,864,614·62
San Francisco..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,438,763·60	—	73,438,763·60
New Orleans ..	—	741	16,217	3,968	2,719	77,292	—	21,606,461·54	7,290	21,750,391·54
Charlotte	—	4,033,189·08	366,695·17	—	—	—	—	87,321·01	—	4,487,205·86
Dahlonega	—	92,629·82	270,238·91	4,137,773·98	42,012·42	50,629·92	—	1,224,712·82	951	5,827,948·87
Assay-office ...	10,996	10,160·07	14,730·29	65,894·28	—	2,128·62	—	60,676,319·01	1,600	60,781,828·27
Total	$1,490,781·50	$8,537,093·57	$1,203,373·37	$6,618,142·76	$ 80,299·42	$193,984·54	$48,397	$383,873,099·60	$105,581	$402,150,752·76

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—J. Bindley, J. L. Hinks, Birmingham: Improvements in rotary steam-engines and pumps, a portion of which improvements may also be applied to the bearings of shafts or axles, and other rotating bodies.—M. Wheeldon, Liverpool-road, Burslem: Looking glasses and mirrors.—M. A. F. Mennons, Paris (a communication from B. de Siebenthal, also of Paris): Treatment of mineral phosphates of lime.—W. Hooper, Mitcham: Insulating and protecting telegraph conductors.—W. Henderson, Alderley Edge: Treating certain ores, and in obtaining products therefrom.—E. R. Handcock, Norfolk-street, Strand: Steam and other motive engines.—J. H. Johnson, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Buchanan-street, Glasgow (a communication from J. V. Lucas, Paris): Manufacture or production of ferro-cyanide and cyanide of potassium.—W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane (a communication from E. G. X. Boileau, Paris): Steam-engines and boilers.—J. Anderson, Liverpool: Construction of the furnaces of bakers' ovens, for the purpose of consuming smoke, which is also applicable to the consumption of smoke in other furnaces.—W. S. Clark, Aberdare: Means of loading ships or vessels with coal, and of separating or removing small coal therefrom.—W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane (a communication from W. Kelly, Pittsburgh, U.S.); Iron.—R. Emery, Westminster: Carriages for common roads.—H. Eckhorn, Leicester-square, London, and Bieberich, Duchy of Nassau: Improving and regulating the production of light in lamps, to which he gives the name of universal lamp regulator.—W. A. Gilbee, South-street, Finsbury (a communication from M. Tenting, ainé, Paris): Construction of the axles of railway and other carriages.—J. Hughes, W. Williams, G. Leyshon, Brierly-hill, Staffordshire: Manufacture of tin and terne plates.—H. C. Coulthard, James Jordan, Blackburn: Steam-engines.—E. Partridge, Stourbridge: "Pipe" boxes for cart and wagon axles.—A. McDougal, Manchester: Coating metallic surfaces.—W. A. Gilbee, South-street, Finsbury: Construction of buffers for railway and other carriages, also applicable to other purposes where springs are employed.—G. Ashcroft, Cardiff: Working presses and other hydraulic machines.—H. A. Silver, Cornhill: Insulating wire for electric telegraphs.—W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane: Manufacture of alumina.—A. Courage, Bagilt: Method of obtaining the metallic particles contained in fumes or vapours from lead and other smelting works.—N. Kenward, Sutton: Improvements in machinery for obtaining motive power by fluids.

Engine Rope Indicator.—An apparatus for indicating strains on engine ropes or chains has been provisionally specified by Mr. W. P. Struvé, of Swansea. A pulley or sheave is mounted on a frame, which slides freely on two guides. The pulley or sheave frame has a chain or rope attached to it, which passes over two guide pulleys, and it has two counterbalance weights attached thereto, by which the pulley and sheave and the frame are raised. The weights are sufficient to cause the engine chain or rope, whilst working at the proper strain, to be raised or deflected a few feet out of the straight line. If any extra strain be put on the rope will be straightened, and a bell be rung.

Railway Breaks.—An improvement in the construction of railway breaks has been invented by Mr. Claude Arnoux, of Paris; it consists in the substitution of parallel plates acting on the plane surfaces of the wheels at the blocks, and similar accessories of ordinary breaks, the action of which is limited to the outer circumference of the circle. These parallel plates, mounted one on each side of the wheel, are retained in position by independent supports, and are worked in both directions by one movement of a combination of levers.

Treating Mundic.—Mr. John Bethell's invention has for its object the obtaining of the sulphuret freed from the coal and other matters, and in nearly a pure state, and he produces this result by grinding the sulphurets into small pieces with a pair of iron rollers, or in any other convenient manner, and then washing such ground materials with water, in any of the machines now used and well known for washing coals and ores, whereby all the coal and extraneous matters will be separated and washed away, and the heavy sulphuret left behind, which can then be advantageously used in making sulphuric acid, sulphur, or for other purposes for which sulphurets are now used. He claims the grinding and washing of sulphurets, as above described, to free them from coal and other extraneous matters.

Pistons and Safety-valve Levers.—According to an invention provisionally specified by Messrs. Charles Bartholemew, Rotherham, and John Bell, Swinton, there is a circular spring inside at the back of the metallic packing pieces, as is at present usual. There is a plain hoop at the back of the metallic packing cut in one place so as to allow it to expand. Inside of this there is another hoop, which is a spring with the ends turned in, and a space between to allow of expansion or contraction, according to the usual method. The novelty consists in the packing pieces being in two circles in the depth one above the other, each circle divided into three, four, or more segment pieces. The pieces of the top circle are connected with the pieces of the lower circles by pins, and placed so as to break joint. From this arrangement it is obvious that as the packing pieces wear away on the outside, the inside spring expands and keeps them in their place. The top and bottom circular packing pieces, being arranged to break joint as above described, keep the whole steam-tight. In lieu of the inside spring above described, a modification may be applied by introducing a roll of thin steel on the principle of a watch or lap spring of two or more turns; by the above arrangement the bottom or top of the piston screws off and on with bolts, according to the ordinary method. In place of this the top and bottom may be solid, leaving all round a recess to receive the metallic packing, and the lap or other spring placed behind; the spring is inserted inside of the recess above-named, and the metallic packing placed upon the same. It is obvious that where the metallic packing upon this improved plan is applied to the ordinary piston, which is thicker, the parts or packing pieces can be lightened in any manner that may be deemed desirable. The improvement of the safety-valve lever consists in applying the principle of the steelyard centre to the lever joint at the short or thick end of the lever, so as to avoid friction, and allow freedom of action. The pins or male centres must be of the best hardened steel, and the hooked or female centres for the pins to work in must also be well finished with hard steel.

Patent Compass Rule.—Messrs. Buss and Adkins, Poultry, have invented an instrument which is an improvement on the ordinary parallel rule, and is intended for immediately determining the bearings of two places on a chart, or for setting a ship's course without reference to a compass on the chart, or moving the rule from its first position. Its edges are graduated, and the rule is so contrived that it revolves round a centre, to which is attached a disc marked with the points of the mariner's compass; thus by the aid of a line on the upper surface, which is at once parallel with the edges of the rule, and runs through the centre of the compass disc, the ship's course, or the bearings between two places, may be instantly obtained. When used, it is necessary to set the cardinal points marked on the disc so that they coincide with the lines on the surface of the rule, and in such a manner that when the edge of the rule is placed on a parallel (or meridian) the N point of the disc shall be directed to the north of the chart. The finger is then pressed on its centre to retain it in position, the rule is turned on its axis, and the edge is brought over the two places; the bearing, or course, can then be read from the compass disc, where it coincides with the line parallel to edge of the rule.

The great Dukinfield coal pit is 686½ yards deep, and is, we believe, the deepest pit in England.

Thames Tunnel Company.—Receipts for the week ending April 23, 80*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; number of passengers, 19,348.

THE NEW GRANADA COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esq.
AMBROSE MOORE, Esq.
GEORGE KNIGHT HUXLEY, Esq.
ROWAND RONALD, Esq.
(With power to add to their number).

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Kearsey, Masterman, and Hughes.
BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co.
SECRETARY—Mr. George Edward Brefft.

OFFICES,—192, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.

This company has been formed for the purchase of the valuable mines and lands of Frontino and Bolivia, and other property now belonging to the New Granada Company, upon certain terms to be specified hereafter.

The mines and lands of Frontino and Bolivia are situated respectively in the provinces of Antioquia and Medellin, New Granada, the former near the city of Antioquia, about 40 miles due east of the Atrato, and the latter close to the city of Remedios, not far from the River Magdalena.

The two properties comprise each about 2000 acres of freehold land, abounding in rich gold lodes, hitherto only partially opened up, and presenting a very extensive field for mining operations.

The Frontino Mines are situated on the summit of the mountain of the same name, at an altitude of 7000 ft. above the level of the sea. The climate, owing to this great elevation, is temperate, and admirably adapted for purposes of labour. The property affords excellent timber in abundance for all the requirements of the establishment, while a considerable stream, which traverses it, supplies the motive power to the several mills stationed along its course, for the purpose of crushing the mineral from the mines. Of the several valuable lodes it contains, only one has hitherto been worked—a pyrites lode of great extent and depth, affording practically an inexhaustible supply of mineral.

Much of the above description applies to the Bolivia property, the main distinction consisting in the nature of the lodes, which at Bolivia are quartz, instead of pyrites.

The works in operation for developing and improving these properties are, so far as Frontino is concerned, upon an extensive scale, consisting of mills, furnaces, houses, workshops, water-courses, mine works, &c., mostly new, and all in excellent order, in addition to which there is a considerable supply of stores for mining purposes.

The average working costs of Frontino during the last two years have amounted to £9500, and the returns to £12,000 per annum. At Bolivia, where the works and operations are upon a much more limited scale, the average costs have been £2650, and the returns £3100 per annum. These costs are irrespective of the office expenses in London and New Granada.

Even with respect to Frontino, however, the above scale of working must not by any means be taken to represent the real capabilities of the mine, for only one lode at present is being worked, and that but partially, while the mill power of the establishment is fully equal to the crushing of more than double the present supply of mineral.

So ample, indeed, are the resources of Frontino, and so capable are they of affording a profitable employment for capital, that the directors have it in contemplation to sell the Bolivia property, if a satisfactory price can be obtained for it, and thus to concentrate the capital and energies of the company entirely upon the Frontino Mines, thereby enabling the superintendent to bestow his full attention upon one property, instead of dividing it with weakened effect between two lying at a remote distance from each other, and by this means saving travelling and other expenses.

In bringing the mines to a productive condition, however, the directors of the New Granada Company found it necessary to expend so large a sum in addition to the ordinary working costs, that the funds of that company are exhausted, and the directors are unable to carry on the undertaking without the assistance of additional capital, and hence has arisen the necessity of a reorganisation of the company upon a modified basis, in order to obtain such additional capital.

Upon the proposed basis the new company will, in consideration of 15,000 of their shares, subject to the annexed conditions, acquire possession of property which has cost upwards of £50,000, and which has proved itself to be capable, if adequate means be provided, of yielding ample profit.

CONDITIONS OF PROPOSED SALE AND PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE NEW GRANADA COMPANY.

1.—The purchase money to be 15,000 shares of the New Granada Company (Limited), credited as paid-up to the extent of 12s. per share.

2.—The above 15,000 shares, constituting the purchase money, to be given to the holders of certificates for shares in the New Granada Company, registered and non-registered without distinction, in the proportion of one share in the new company for four shares in the old company, upon their delivering up their certificates in the old company, and paying up the balance of 8s. per share on each new share, or 2s. per share upon the old shares.

3.—The holders of certificates of shares in the old company to be allowed until the 21st of June, 1859, to bring in their certificates in exchange for the new shares.

4.—The remaining shares of the capital of the new company, after payment of the purchase money, to be allotted to the public generally, upon payment of £1 per share. 78

DEVON KAPUNDA COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

PARISH OF SOUTH SYDENHAM, COUNTY DEVON.

Capital £30,000, in 30,000 shares of £1 each.

A deposit of 5s. per share to be paid on application for shares, and 5s. per share within one month after allotment of shares.

With two calls, if required, of 5s. each share, at intervals of not less than three months, and with sixty days' notice in each case.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. HITCHINS, Esq., Tavistock, Consulting Mining Engineer to the Devon Great Consols.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., Highgate (Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., Bedford Ironworks. Tavistock).
FREDERICK HAMILTON, Esq., Gresham House, Old Broad-street.
CHARLES PAUL BERKELEY, Esq., Lansdown-place, Russell-square.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Simpson and Co., 7, Golden-square, W.C.
BANKERS—City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.
BROKERS—Messrs. Castello Brothers, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, E.C., and 30, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Frederick Bell, Esq.

OFFICES,—WALBROOK HOUSE, No. 37, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.

Prospectuses, with maps, sections, &c., and forms of applications for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the company, or on application to the solicitors or brokers.

London, April 28, 1859. 79

THE SOUTH DEVON IRON AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each
(Of which 40,000 have already been subscribed for).

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SARL, Esq. (firm of Sarl and Sons, Cornhill.)
GEORGE ORD, Esq., Brixton Hill, Surrey.
LYNCH WHITE, Esq., iron merchant, Upper Ground-street, London; and Clapham-park, Surrey.
WILLIAM SWINSCOW, Esq., Brixton Hill, Surrey.
SAMUEL BOUSFIELD, Esq., Orltons, Sussex; and Streatham Hill, Surrey.
WILLIAM HUGGINS, Esq., F.R.A.S., Upper Tulse Hill, Surrey.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London; the Branches of the Devon and Cornwall Bank.
BROKERS—Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Josiah Hugo Hitchins, Esq., Devon Great Consols, Tavistock.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Prichard and Collette, 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
SECRETARY—Mr. George F. Goodman.

OFFICES,—CITY BANK CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C., LONDON.

This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working some of the richest and most promising iron and tin mines—the Smallacombe freehold estate, upon which the Atlas tin and iron lodes are now being worked; the Hercules Iron Mine, on the Higher Bowden estate, both in Devon; and the Phœnix Iron Mine, in the parish of St. Issey, Cornwall, as shown in the accompanying plans and reports. The working of these properties alone will constitute this company the greatest vendors of iron ores in the Western Counties.

It is acknowledged that no better opening presents itself for the profitable employment of capital than the mining of iron ore. This ore occurs in greater abundance and regularity than those of other metals, and the demand is constant and increasing, and the sale highly remunerative.

Detailed prospectuses, with reports, &c., can be obtained of the secretary, or of the brokers, and to whom applications for shares should be forwarded. 80

HIRNANT LEAD MINES (LIMITED),

NEAR LLANGUNOG, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Capital £3000, in 3000 shares of £1 each. Deposit, 5s. per share.

The remaining 15s. per share to be called for as may be required, in calls not exceeding 2s. 6d. per share, and not oftener than every two months.

The company is intended to be incorporated under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 47.

BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London; the North and South Wales Banking Company, Wrexham.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Henshaw, Hope-street, Wrexham.

The Hirnant Mines have hitherto been only worked by a few individuals, principally by Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, of Pen-y-bont Vawr, and the workings show the existence of both lead and copper ore; the former, there is every reason to believe, will be found in a very considerable body.

The present holders of the mines would on no account part with their interest if they possessed the means to carry them on in a proper manner, and they propose to dispose of their interest in them for £1000, £800 of which will be taken in shares, and the remaining £200 to be paid to Mr. Lloyd, for work done by him at the mines; £50 has also to be paid to Mr. PILKINGTON, for his survey and report, with plans and sections, which are carefully got up to show the true value of the mines, but this sum he has agreed to take in shares.

It is computed that the expense of sinking to a depth of 50 yards, and erecting the necessary machinery will amount to £500. Purchasing the interest of the present holders, cost of lease, plans, sections, and surveying, &c., is estimated at £1300; so that, after sinking a depth of 50 yards, a sum of £1200 will be available for exploring and carrying on the mine, when it is fully considered lead will bear largely. The liability of the shareholders will be strictly limited to £1 per share.

Plans and sections of the mines, with samples of the ore, may be seen on application to JAMES CROFTS, Esq., mining broker, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London; WILLIAM JONES, Esq., 3, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, London; J. PILKINGTON, Esq., mining engineer, Wrexham; or to the SECRETARY, Wrexham; to any of whom applications for shares (in the annexed form) may be addressed.

To the Committee of the Hirnant Lead Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot me shares in the above mining company, and I agree to accept the same, or any lesser number that may be allotted to me. I enclose herein £ , being the first payment of 5s. per share thereon, for which I request you will forward me the bankers' receipt.

Name in full.....
Residence .....
Occupation.....

Dated this day of , 1859.

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Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACT FOR COALS FOR ST. VINCENT, CAPE DE VERDE.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that, on Tuesday, the 10th May next, at Two o'clock, they will be READY to TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING on board Her Majesty's steam vessels at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, all such quantities of—

SOUTH WALES COALS,

fit for Her Majesty's steam vessels, as shall from time to time be demanded under a contract for twelve months certain, from 1st June, 1859, and afterwards until the expiration of three months' warning.

A form of the tender may be seen at the said office. No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals for St. Vincent," and must be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £500 for the due performance of the contract.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset-place, April 15, 1859. 87

In the High Court of Chancery in England.

LEAD MINES, COUNTY MONAGHAN, IRELAND.—TO BE LET, BY TENDER, for a term of not less than 21, or more than 41 years, from the 24th day of June, 1859, in pursuance of directions given by his Honour the Master of the Rolls in England, in a certain cause of Denny *v.* Denny, and with his approbation, the MINES and LODES of LEAD and LEAD ORE, with all COPPER ORES, or OTHER ORES or METALS lying in and under the townlands of Derryiusk and Lisguigney, containing, according to the Ordnance Survey, 315 statute acres, all adjoining and situate in the parish of Tullyeorbet, within three miles of the town and railway station of Ballibay, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland.

The rich character of the lodes that have at present been discovered on the estate has been tested and ascertained by means of three trial shafts and a driving, from which lead ore has been taken of very superior quality, it being found by analysis to contain an unusually large proportion of silver.

Printed particulars and conditions of letting, with forms of tenders and plans of the estate annexed, may be had in London of Messrs. KINGSFORD and DORMAN, 23, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.; Mr. MARK SHEPHARD, of 9, Size-lane, E.C.; and in Ireland of Mr. FRANCIS LISABE, E.C., 42, Sackville-street, Dublin; Mr. GEORGE WOOD, Willoughby-place, Enniskillen; and Mr. ISAAC CRAWFURD, Shanmullagh, near Ballibay, by the latter of whom the property and works will be shown to intending lessees.

The tenders are to be sent (endorsed Denny *v.* Denny, tender for mines, and sealed) to Messrs. KINGSFORD and DORMAN, 23, Essex-street, Strand, aforesaid, on or before the 17th day of May, 1859, and Thursday, the 26th day of May, 1859, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the Rolls Chambers, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, as appointed, as the time and place for ascertaining whether either of the tenders will be accepted.

GEORGE WHITING, Chief Clerk. 83

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TO CAPITALISTS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, AND PERSONS FORMING COMPANIES WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, by order of the Official Managers appointed to wind-up the Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Bank, a VALUABLE GALE, or COAL FIELD, in the Forest of Dean, known as the EAST SLADE AND NEWHAM BOTTOM COLLIERIES, containing about 140 acres of unwrought coals, and having four shafts sunk the requisite depth.

The collieries are contiguous to railways communicating with Hereford, Gloucester, Cheltenham, and the metropolis. A tramway extends from the mouth of the principal pit to a branch of the South Wales Railway. The coal is the celebrated High Delph Vein, varies in thickness from 5 to 6 ft., and yields about 1¼ ton of superior coal in every square yard. The facilities for conveyance are great. The reserved royalty is 2d. per ton. The title indisputable.

Particulars, with plans, may be obtained of Messrs. BUBB and Co., solicitors, Cheltenham; of CHARLES WALTON, Esq., solicitor, 30, Bucklersbury; and W. H. MCCREIGHT, Esq., 3, South-square, Gray's Inn, London. 84

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 85

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, an AGENCY for the SALE of MERCHANTS' and STEEL IRON, for Sheffield and its neighbourhood. The advertiser has for the last fifteen years been connected with ironworks, and accustomed to call upon all large consumers of both the above irons, consequently known to them, and, if well supported in quality and price, can command a fair amount of orders.—Address, "O. P. S.," Post-office, Sheffield. 86

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, TWELVE-SIXTEENTHS of an excellent IRON MINE, situated at Llanengan, Carnarvonshire, held upon lease, seven years of which is unexpired. To persons who have a knowledge of the trade, with sufficient capital, the above will offer an opportunity which is seldom to be met with. The owners, who are engaged in a different line of business, will refuse no reasonable offer.—Address, Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, 1, Queen's-road, Dalston, London, N.E.; or Mr. W. N. JENKYNS, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, who will show the mine. 87

ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—FOR SALE, a SELF-ACTING SLIDE LATHE, 11 in. centre and bed 12 ft. long, complete. And TWO PORTABLE PUNCHING and CUTTING MACHINES, one suitable for ⅛ in. plates, and the other for ⅜ in. plates, both adapted for steam or hand power.—Apply to Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, E.C. 88

STEAM ENGINES.—FOR SALE, a superior HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, of 6 horse power, 8 in. cylinder, and 1 ft. 6 in. stroke. ONE of 8 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 1 ft. 6 in. stroke. ONE of 10 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 2 ft. stroke. TWO of 14 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 2 ft. stroke. And ONE of 30 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke.—Apply to Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. 89

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached. As this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well to examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. WESCOTE, 21, Southernhay, Exeter. 90

GREAT POLGOOTH MINING COMPANY, ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a MEETING of the adventurers of the Great Polgooth Company will be HELD at the office of the company, 31, Broad-street Buildings, London, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May, 1859, at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of laying before them a statement of the accounts of the company, previous to making a final division of the remaining assets. Should any person have any claim against the company, he is requested to send in the same to Mr. WM. BROWNE, jun., 31, Broad-street Buildings, on or before the 2d of May next, as after that day no claims can be admitted.

By order of the Committee of Management,
WM. BROWNE, Jun., Acting Secretary. 91

THE BON ACCORD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bon Accord Copper Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on MONDAY, the 23d day of May next, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

Notice is also further given, that the directors have made a CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on the shares of the company, payable on Friday, the 20th day of May next.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on and after Saturday, the 14th of May next, and will remain so closed until after the meeting.

Copies of the report of the directors will be duly transmitted to the shareholders prior to the meeting. By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Sec.

24, Gresham-street, London, April 25, 1859. 92

COPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY (PABELLON AND CHANARCILLO RAILWAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SIX MONTHS' INTEREST, due 31st January last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, is NOW in COURSE of PAYMENT, at the offices of the company, No. 2, New Broad-street.

The scrip certificates must be left at the office, and the necessary form of application for the interest filled up, three clear days before the same can be paid.

London, April 13, 1859. By order, EDWARD J. COLE, Sec. 93

THE GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each.

Calls not to exceed £2 10s. per share for the first year, and no subsequent call to be made without two months' notice. Deposit, 5s. per share.

PATRONS.

WM. FAIRBAIRN, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., the Polygon, Manchester.
F. S. POWELL, Esq., M.P., Horton Hall, Bradford, and 45, Gloucester-terrace, W.

DIRECTORS.

Col. C. G. FAGAN, H.E.I.C.S. (Director of Malta Telegraph Company), 20, St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater, W.
MARTIN JOSEPH ROUTH, Esq., M.A., Hampton, Middlesex,
WILLIAM FFARINGTON, Esq., Wood Vale, Isle of Wight.
BANISTER FLETCHER, Esq., Oregan-terrace, Peckham-rye.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Esq., Blenheim-place, St. John's-wood.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street, London.
SECRETARY—C. W. Orford, Esq., C. and M.E.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—12, PANCRAS LANE, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., LONDON.

The company has been formed for the purpose of assisting investors, and its contemplated operations comprise:—

The taking out of patents and registrations for inventors, and, when required, advancing the money for this purpose.

The advancing sums of money on approved security to inventors and patentees, for the purpose of enabling them to develope and complete their patents and inventions.

The purchase and sale of inventions and patents.

The selling of patents and inventions on commission.

The investigation of the value and merits of inventions, and the granting of certificates thereof.

The devotion of a portion of the company's premises for the purpose of receiving models and drawings of inventions and patents.

The keeping a registry of all patents taken out by the company, and the furnishing a monthly list thereof to all subscribers.

All information may be obtained at the office, and the deposit may be remitted to the bankers, or to the secretary. 94

VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

MR. GUMMOE is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 4th of May next, at the GREY MARE IRON MINE, in the parish of St. Winnow, near Lostwithiel, the following superior MACHINERY and MATERIALS, consisting of:—

An excellent 30 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with two boilers of 6 tons each.

1 new 6 tons boiler.
1½ 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.
1 6 ft. 9 in. doorpiece and door.
1 9 ft. 9 in. sinking windbore.
1 9 ft. 9 in. flat bottom windbore.
1 13 ft. 8 in. working.
1 11 ft. 8 in. ditto.
1 10 ft. 8 in. ditto.
1 6 ft. 9 in. doorpiece and door.
18 6 ft. 4½ in. pumps.
1 8 ft. 4 in. working.
1 4 ft. 4½ in. doorpiece and door.
1 6 ft. 4½ in. windbore.
20 fms. 1½ in. wrought-iron pipes, with screw binds.
40 fms. ladders.
50 fms. ⅜ chain.
80 fms. ⅝ chain.
35 fms. 6 in. whim rope.
40 fms. air pipes.
40 fms. 10 in. square launders.
80 fms. 1¼ in. flat-rods, with pulleys and stands complete.
20 fms. 1½ in. to 2 in. iron rods.
30 fms. 1½ in. bucket rods.
20 fms. ¾ in. ditto.

Main rods, 3 horse whims, pinion and cog wheel for horse engine; single, double, and treble blocks; 8 shaft pulleys, small balance bobs, clack seatings and valves, bucket prongs, strapping plates, staples and glands, flange and rod pins, bolts and burs, 4 horse whim kibbles, 3 wine ditto, 2 iron tram wagons, 2 smiths' bellows, 2 anvils, 2 vices, screw stocks, taps; plates and rests, from ¼ to 1½ in.; smiths' and miners' tools, miners' chests, 2 beams, scales and weights, a quantity of new iron of various sizes, scrap iron, crosscut saw, 2 carpenters' benches, sawing shed, &c.; 2 grinding stones, tramroad saddles, 12 new tram wheels, a new 9½ ft. shieve, wheelbarrows, jigging hutches, shaft tackles, shaft gig, about 130 lbs. powder, safety-fuse powder, grease and oil cans, candles, tallow, grease, leather, nails, hatchet and hand saws, wire sieves, tackle ropes, small lashings, 4 water barrels, a considerable quantity of excellent new and old timber and plank, and numerous other things. Also, a good gig and harness, three labour horses, 1 two year old colt, 1 excellent wagon, 1 cart, 3 sets of breeching, 3 ditto of fore harness, chaff cutter, corn chests, and other stable requisites.

The above is situated adjoining the turnpike-road from Lostwithiel to Liskeard, and about 2½ miles from the former place, thus affording every facility for transit, either by land or water.

The engine was erected new about two years since, and, together with the whole of the materials, will be found to be of superior quality, and in excellent condition.

The lots being very numerous, the sale will commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

For viewing, apply to the agent on the mine, of whom, or the auctioneer, further particulars may be known. Refreshments will be provided.

Dated Imperial Fire and Life and National Live Stock Insurance Offices, St. Austell, April 11, 1859. 85

IMPORTANT COLLIERIES.—SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Wednesday, the 11th day of May, at Twelve o'clock, unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract, THREE HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLIERIES, known as CWM NEOL, TYLECOCK, and YSTRADOWEN.

The CWM NEOL COLLIERY is situate in the valley of Aberdare, Glamorganshire, and by means of a short branch line joining the Taff Vale Railway the coal is conveyed to the Bute Docks, Cardiff, for shipment. The coal is known as Carr's Merthyr coal, is smokeless, and is of first-rate quality for steam purposes. The present openings are equal to an output of 450 tons daily. The minerals extend under a surface of 807 A. 3 R. 30 P., and are held subject to dead rents of £1200 per annum, and galeage or royalty of 8d. per ton on large coal, and 4d. per ton on small coal. The seams of coal are about 16 feet in thickness.

The TYLECOCK COLLIERY is situate in the Rhondda Valley, immediately adjoining the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, by which line the coals are conveyed to the Cardiff Docks. The quality of the coal is quite equal to the Merthyr coal. The thickness of the seam is about 6 ft., and the area is 951 A. 2 R. 20 P. There is one shaft sunk to the upper 4 ft. vein of coal, a depth of 154 yards from the surface, and the quantity to be raised is estimated at 80,000 tons per annum. The dead rent is £1250 per annum, and the galeage varies from 3d. to 9d. per ton on the large and small coal. There is a farm attached to this colliery, which is in an excellent state of cultivation, and upon which a large outlay has been made in improvements, by draining and otherwise.

The YSTRADOWEN COLLIERY is situate in Cwm Twrch Valley (a portion of the Swansea Valley), and about 15 miles from the port of Swansea. The coal is anthracite; it is known in the market as the Brass Vein, and is considered the best anthracite shipped at Swansea. The thickness of the seams is 4 ft. 2 in., and it is won by a sloping drift into the mountain. The machinery is equal to an output of 100 tons per day. The minerals are held on lease, at a dead rent of £200 per annum, and galeage or royalty of 4d. and 8d. per ton on large and small coal.

Further particulars may be had of Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, Bank-buildings, E.C.; of Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNG, and Co., Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.; of GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq., solicitor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, E.C. 96

VALUABLE IRONWORKS IN SCOTLAND FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC ROUP, OR PRIVATE BARGAIN.—There will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, within the Faculty Hall, Saint George's-place, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 18th day of May next, 1859 (if not previously sold by private bargain), the NEW CUMNOCK IRONWORKS, situated in Ayrshire, consisting of three blast-furnaces, with powerful engines, condensing and working expansively, with all MACHINERY, houses and offices of the most improved construction. Coal and ironstone of excellent quality have recently been discovered in the immediate neighbourhood, and where not already attached to the works may be made available on favourable terms.

Full particulars may be obtained by applying to Messrs. BANNATYNES and KIRKWOOD, writers, Glasgow; or HAMILTON ROSS, writer in Cumnock, in whose hands are the title deeds and articles of roup.

W. M'Crae, at the Bank Cottages, will show the works.—Cumnock, April 18, 1859. 97

VENTE PAR SUITE DE LIQUIDATION VOLONTAIRE DE LA SOCIETE DES MINES ET USINES DE CUIVRE DE MARIENBERG ET BENDORF.

LES PROPRIETAIRES FERONT EXPOSER EN VENTE PUBLIQUE, au plus offrant, à Cologne, le 23 Mai, 1859, à Trois heures de l'après-midi, par le Ministère du Notaire soussigné, M. Eglinger, et dans son étude, rue Richmond, 4, les MINES de CUIVRE CONSOLIDEES de ST. MARIENBERG, et la FONDERIE de METAUX de BENDORF. Cette vente comprend:—

1.—Les MINES de CUIVRE de ST. MARIENBERG, englobant 8 concessions parcielles, consonsolidées par décret royal du 30 Mars, 1850, sous le nom de Mine de St. Marienberg, avec APPAREILS à VAPEUR et BATIMENTS qui en dépendent. Les mines sont situées à environ ¾ de lieue du Rhin, mairie Unkel, cercle Neuwied, régence Coblentz, Prusse rhénane, et le bien-fonds qui en dépend sur les diverses communes de Bruchhausen, Unkel, Rheinbreitbach, Erpel, Orsberg, mairie Unkel, forme une surface totale d'environ 18 morgen.

2.—La FONDERIE de METAUX de BENDORF composée de 6 fours à cuivre (*système gallois*), 1 four à chaux, ateliers, magasins, maisons qui en dépendent.

Cette usine située près du Rhin au lieu dit Erdweg, cercle Neuwied, régence Coblentz, Prusse rhénane, possède une surface totale de terrain d'environ 6 morgen.

Pour les conditions, s'adresser à Me. EGLINGER, notaire, à Cologne; au liquidateur de la Société à la Fonderie de Métaux à Bendorf, Mr. ED. LETRANGE.

Cologne, le 11 Mars, 1859. W. EGLINGER, Notaire.

[TRANSLATION.]

SALE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION OF THE SOCIETY OF COPPER MINES AND SMELTING WORKS OF MARIENBERG AND BENDORF.

THE PROPRIETORS WILL OFFER FOR PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, at Cologne, on the 23d day of May, 1859, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, through the undersigned notary, and at his offices, No. 4, Richmondstrasse, the CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES of ST. MARIENBERG, and the SMELTING WORKS of BENDORF. The sale comprises:—

1.—The COPPER MINES of ST. MARIENBERG, uniting 8 concessions, consolidated by royal decree of March 30, 1850, under the title of the St. Marienberg Mine, together with STEAM MACHINERY and BUILDINGS attached. The mines are situate at about ¾ of a league from the Rhine, in the *mairie* of Unkel, in Neuwied, Coblentz, Rhenish Prussia: and the dependent property in the several communes of Bruchhausen, Unkel, Rheinbreitbach, Erpel, Orsberg, *mairie* Unkel, form a total surface of about 18 morgen.

2.—The SMELTING WORKS at BENDORF comprise 6 copper furnaces (*système gallois*), 1 lime kiln, together with ateliers, magasins, and dependent buildings.

These works are situate near the Rhine, at Erdweg, in Neuwied, Coblentz, Rhenish Prussia, and cover a surface of about 6 morgen.

For conditions, &c., apply to MAITRE EGLINGER, notary, Cologne; or to the liquidator of the society, Mr. ED. LETRANGE, at the smelting works, Bendorf.

Cologne, March 11, 1859. W. EGLINGER, Notary. 98

ANGLESEY.

PARYS MOUNTAIN MINES.—IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COPPER MINES AND SMELTING WORKS TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, comprising the entire sett of the MONA MINE and the AMLWCH SMELTING WORKS, and an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of the PARYS MINE, the whole being the property of the Marquess of Anglesey, and situated in the parish of Amlwch.

The former of these mines has been worked up to the present moment by the proprietor. The Parys Mine has been worked by a company under a lease, which will expire in October, 1859.

These well-known and justly celebrated mines continue to yield a very large quantity of copper ore, and present a fine field for the employment of capital, by which it is believed they may be brought to render a greatly increased produce.

Proposals will be received by Messrs. R. M. and F. LOWE, No. 2, Tanfield-court, Temple, London; and any further information may be obtained by application there, or to F. A. LEGG, Esq., No. 22, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London; J. P. BENNETTS, Esq., Falmouth; Mr. GEORGE ASTON, 1, Crescent Wharf, Birmingham; and Mr. THOMAS EVANS, Washington-buildings, Liverpool. 99

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at the DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED MINES, a 22 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE, adapted for pumping and hauling, with 8 tons boiler. The above engine is in good condition, and is situated well for carriage, being within three miles of the Plymouth and Tavistock Railway, and one mile from New Quay, Morwellham, or Gawton Quay, on the River Tamar, and is well worth the attention of parties requiring such an engine.—For viewing the same, application may be made to Capt. T. NEILL, on the mines, and from whom further particulars may be known; or to Mr. G. DOWN, the secretary. Offices Cathedral-yard, Exeter. 100

COLLIERY TO BE SOLD.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a COLLIERY in FULL WORKING ORDER, having a present output of about 150 tons per day, which can be considerably increased, together with all TOOLS, RAILS, PLANT, COKE OVENS, &c., complete. This colliery is worked by means of levels, and is connected with the Taff Vale, Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford lines of railway, and is within 20 miles of the shipping port of Cardiff.

For further particulars and to treat, apply to Mr. H. J. HOLLIER, solicitor; or Mr. JOSEPH HENDERSON, civil and mining engineer, Aberdare, Glamorganshire. 101

The Tavistock Ironworks.

GILL AND CO.'S PRICE LIST OF MINING MATERIALS.

MAY, 1859.

CAST IRON.	Per cwt.		Per cwt.
Gudgeons, troughs, saddles, &c., in green sand	8s.	Flat rod shieves	9s.
Ditto ditto, turned or fitted	11s.	Tram wheels	9s.
Centre pieces	10s.	Ditto bored	12s.
Ditto bored	13s.	Railroad saddles	8s.
Spur wheels and segments	9s.	Stamp heads, with shanks	7s.
Ditto under 1 cwt.	10s.	Tappets	8s.
Ditto ditto bored	12s.	Bucking plates	8s.
Bevel wheels and segments	10s.	Crushing rolls	8s.
Ditto under 1 cwt.	11s.	Spindles for ditto	9s.
Ditto ditto bored, extra	2s.	Boring working barrels, 5s. per in.	
Cranks in green sand	8s.	Turning plunger poles, 6s. 6d. p. in.	
Ditto in dry sand	10s.	Grate pintes, cast close	8s.
Ditto ditto bored, extra	6s.–12s.	Coupling boxes	8s.
Hot water cisterns	10s.	Brackets	9s.
Manhole branches and doors	10s.	Rollers for flat rods	9s.
Ditto faced	13s.	Engine castings generally, according to specification.	
Fire bars, &c., cast close	8s.	**HAMMERED IRON.**	
Dampers and frames ditto	9s.	Steeled miners' shovels, unground.	48s.
Plain pumps for one	8s.	Ditto steeled, ground	50s.
Ditto ditto for more	7s. 6d.	Iron shovels	26s.
Ditto short lengths	8s.	Valve iron	15s.–16s.
Working barrels	12s.	Best best scrap plain bars	12s.
H pieces and clack seat pieces under 4 ft. long	9s. 6d.	Ditto ditto to shape	14s.
Clack seat pieces and doors	9s.	Ditto ditto doubled	16s.
Plunger poles, 8 in. diameter and above	20s.	Kibble plates	15s.
Ditto under 8 in.	22s.	Pick moulds	14s.
Stuffing boxes and glands	17s.	Rolled iron	14s.
Valves, seats, and clacks	9s.	**BRASS.**	Per lb.
Whim shieves	10s.	Bearing and bucket brasses	1s. 3d.
Capstan shieves	8s.	Small brasses and bearings for parallel motion	1s. 5d.–1s. 7d.
		Large bushings	2s. 1d. & upwards.

For castings requiring new patterns, an additional charge to cover the cost thereof will be made. The company have a vast number of old patterns in store, for which no charge will be made. Discount for cash payments, 3 per cent.

£3 per ton given for good scrap iron, delivered at the works. 102

BEDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description. 103

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. | [WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 104

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS.
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.
To the consignment of Bright Brothers and Co., Melbourne.

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN
EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.

In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary steam clippers
GREAT BRITAIN and ROYAL CHARTER.
Appointed to Sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the
5th and 15th of each Month.

The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
SIR WILLIAM EYRE	1315	3500	JOPP	5th May.
ROYAL CHARTER	2164	5000	TAYLOR	15th May.
MORNING LIGHT	2377	5000	GILLIES	5th June.
GREAT BRITAIN	1763	5000	GRAY	15th June.

To be succeeded by the following clippers and steamers:—

GREAT BRITAIN.	OCEAN CHIEF.
ROYAL CHARTER	INDIAN QUEEN.
LIGHTNING	BRITISH TRIDENT.
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS.	GIPSEY BRIDE.
DONALD McKAY.	GREAT TASMANIA.
MARCO POLO.	COMMODORE PERRY.
EAGLE.	METEOR.
SALDANHA.	MONTMORENCY.

The above celebrated steam and sailing clippers, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c.

Parties wishing to bring their friends home, can obtain tickets for these ships leaving Australia every month.

Apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., merchants, 1, North John-street, and JAMES BAINES and Co., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C. 105

NOTICE.—The WHITE STAR clippers, comprising the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST CLIPPERS in the WORLD, will be dispatched punctually at noon of the 1st and 20th of every month.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN
EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.
SAILING FROM

LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, on the 1st and 20th of every month, and from MELBOURNE TO LIVERPOOL on the 1st of every month.
Passengers forwarded by steamers to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, &c., at through rates.

RED JACKET	M. H. O'HALLORAN	WHITE STAR	T. C. KERR.
PRINCE OF THE SEAS	H. A. BROWN.	STAR OF THE EAST	GAGGS.
BLUE JACKET	CLARKE.	SHALIMAR	J. R. BROWN.
MERMAID	JAMES WHITE.	ARABIAN	M. GANDY.
BEECHWORTH	THOMAS FRAIN.	SIROCCO	J. FLOOD.
CYCLONE	GEORGE KERR.	SULTANA	BREWSTER.

And other celebrated clippers.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
RED JACKET	2460	5000	KIRBY	May 1.
IDA	1157	3750	DUNLOP	May 20.
MERMAID	1320	4000	JAMES WHITE	
WHITE STAR	2360	5000	KERR	

Passengers embark on the 30th April and 19th May.

The renowned clipper ship, *Red Jacket*, is the fastest and handsomest clipper ship in the world, and has made the passages between Liverpool and Melbourne in 67, 68, 69, 72, 74, and 75 days respectively. She has sailed the extraordinary distance of 476 geographical miles in one day, and made her first voyage round the world, including delays, in five months and ten days.

The splendid clipper ship, *Ida*, will be dispatched punctually on the 20th May. She is now on her second voyage to Melbourne, and has superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons supplied with bedding, linen, and all necessaries.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London. 106

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

WHITE STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND NEW ZEALAND CLIPPERS,
Sailing on the 10th of every month,
FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW ZEALAND.

The clippers of this line consist of the largest, handsomest, and fastest sailing ships afloat, including the *Red Jacket*, *White Star*, *Blue Jacket*, *Tornado*, *Mermaid*, *Shalimar*, *Telegraph*, *Prince of the Seas*, many of which have been employed in Her Majesty's postal service, and are famous for the rapidity of their passages, and the uniform satisfaction given to the passengers carried by them to Australia.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Place.	Date.
TORNADO	1226	3500	Auckland and Wellington	June 10.
MERMAID	1320	3750	For two ports	July 10.
TELEGRAPH	1108	3200	For two ports	Aug. 10.
BLUE JACKET	1074	3200	For two ports	Sept. 10.

The magnificent clipper, *Tornado*, Capt. Crighton, A 1 for 12 years, will be dispatched for Auckland and Wellington on the 10th of June. She is one of the finest and fastest clippers afloat, and has splendid accommodation in the poop for a large number of saloon passengers, for whose accommodation is provided a piano, library, bedding, linen, and all necessaries. The arrangements for second cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers are equal to those of any ship afloat. The between decks are nearly 9 ft. high, beautifully lighted, and thoroughly ventilated. The *Tornado* will sail punctually on the day fixed, and passengers must embark on the 8th and 9th of June. For all information respecting freight and passage, also the free land grants in the fine province of Auckland, New Zealand, refer to H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool. 107

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.
Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, MINING ENGINEER, SENDS his SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret, South Caradon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are free from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—4, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. 108

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.]

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE. 110

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,
OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES,—34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER. 111

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham. 112

YORKSHIRE TYRE AND AXLE WORKS, ROTHERHAM,
LOCOMOTIVE TYRE BARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR ENGINES, CARRIAGES, AND RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS.
STEEL IRON for springs, MERCHANT and OTHER IRONS MANUFACTURED.
WILLIAM F. HOYLE, Proprietor. 113

SPRING HILL METAL, TUBE, AND ROLLING MILLS,
EYRE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
GLYDON and SHORTHOUSE, MANUFACTURERS of BRASS and COPPER, LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, GAS, BELL, and OTHER TUBES. ROLLED METALS, BRASS SHEETS, BRASS and COPPER WIRE, COPPER BOAT NAILS, RIVETS, WASHERS, &c., &c. GERMAN SILVER SHEETS, WIRE, &c., &c. ROLLED STEEL for CRINOLINE, PENS, SPRINGS, &c., &c. GENERAL ENGINEERS. 114

JOHN ROGERSON AND CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND
MIDDLESBOROUGH-ON-TEES, IRON SHIP and STEAM-BOAT BUILDERS. TANKS, BOILERS, BARGES, BRIDGES, DERWENT RAILS, PIG and REFINED IRON. BARS, BOLTS, ANCHORS, and CHAINS. STEAM, GAS, and COKING COALS, COKE, &c. 115

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.
For LICENSES to USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONGDON, Jun., 63, King-street, Manchester. 116

MESSRS. R. & J. COUPE, ENGINEERS and IRONFOUNDERS
MANUFACTURERS of HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, from 10 to 200-horse power; the larger description of engines mounted with their IMPROVED EQUILIBRIUM SLIDE PISTON VALVE, which has proved itself so eminently adapted for winding and other engines.
Clayton Foundry, Wigan. 117

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—
FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 10 cwts. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders, railway companies, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs.
Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow. JOHN CONDIE. 118

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.
ARTHUR AND JAMES RIGG, PATENTEES AND MAKERS,
GEORGE STREET, CHESTER. 119

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO PREVENT EXPLOSIONS BY MINERS TAMPERING WITH SAFETY-LAMPS, USE ROBINSON'S AND OGDEN'S PATENT SELF-LOCKING LAMP, possessing the following advantages:—
1. THE GAUZE CANNOT BE REMOVED, except by the application of a fixed machine key.
2. SIMPLICITY OF LOCKING.
3. THE APPLICATION OF AN ENAMELLED REFLECTOR. 120
Further particulars will be forwarded on application to THOMAS ROBINSON and Co., brassfounders, Manchester; or to HETH OGDEN, engineer, Manchester.

OWEN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE FOR COLLIERIES.
Apply, Pendlebury, near Manchester. 121

STRUVE'S SAFETY LAMP.—This gauze lamp GIVES as much LIGHT as THREE common DAVY LAMPS, and is in extensive use in fiery collieries.—Apply to Mr. H. PHILIPPS, ironmonger, Swansea. 122

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS OF RAILWAYS AND OTHER EXTENSIVE WORKS, MINERS, COAL OWNERS, AND ALL OTHERS CONNECTED WITH BLASTING OPERATIONS.—MADE TO ORDER, OF ALL SIZES, COPELAND'S PATENT IMPROVED WATERPROOF SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES, WARRANTED NOT TO MISS FIRE. Adapted for all purposes, such as tunnelling, submarine works, sinking wells, mining, &c.—Address, G. A. COPELAND, manufactory, Constantine, near Falmouth. 123

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 124

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent. 125

BRYNCOCH COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—At a PUBLIC MEETING, held in the Town Hall, Neath, on Friday, the 15th April, 1859,—
JAMES KENWAY, Esq., Mayor, in the chair.

It was resolved:—
On the motion of Mr. J. H. ROWLAND, seconded by Mr. CUTHBERTSON,
That this meeting deeply deplores the occurrence of the recent lamentable inundation of the Main Colliery, at Bryncoch, by which 25 or 26 men and boys have lost their lives, and sympathises with the surviving connections of the unhappy sufferers. That in order to mitigate the distress and suffering consequent thereupon, a public subscription be instituted for the relief of the widows, orphans, and others rendered destitute by this calamity.

On the motion of Mr. FRENCH, seconded by Mr. PLAYER,
That Mr. J. H. Rowland be requested to act as treasurer, and Mr. P. H. Rowland as secretary; and that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, with the treasurer and secretary, and that they have full power to administer the funds thus raised for the relief of the destitute and distressed relatives of those who have perished by the inundation, viz.:—The Mayor, Rev. D. H. Griffith, Rev. John Griffiths, Rev. Edward Thomas, Rev. J. Matthews, Howel Gwyn, Esq., I. Redwood, Esq., C. H. Waring, Esq., W. G. Jones, Esq., C. S. Price, Esq.

Moved by Mr. ROBERT PARSONS, seconded by Mr. W. G. JONES,
That the Glamorganshire Banking Company be requested to receive subscriptions, both at Neath and Swansea, to the credit of the treasurer.

Moved by Mr. EVAN EVANS, seconded by Mr. REES MORGAN,
That these resolutions be advertised in the *Times*, the *Cambrian*, the *Swansea and Glamorgan Herald*, and in the *Mining Journal* and that the benevolent aid of the public be earnestly solicited towards carrying out the object of this meeting.
JAMES KENWAY, Chairman.

It was also resolved:—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor for his kindness in convening it, and for his conduct in the chair.

Subscriptions will be received by the Glamorganshire Banking Company, at Swansea and Neath.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

The Neath Abbey Coal Co.	£300	0	0
Nash V. Edwards Vaughan, Esq., Rheola	25	0	0
Messrs. Vivian and Sons, Margam Works	25	0	0
H. Tennant, Esq., manager of the Tennant Canal & Estate	20	0	0
The Glyncorrwg Coal Co.	10	10	0
The workmen at the Tyntilla and Boedringallt Collieries	10	10	0
J. H. Rowland, Esq., Frwd Vale	10	10	0
Mrs. Rowland, Glyn-Clydach	10	10	0
Evan Evans, Esq., Neath	10	10	0
Henry Jones, Esq., Rockfield	10	10	0
Miss C. A. Price, Glynfelin	10	0	0
L. L. Dillwyn, Esq., M.P.	10	0	0
Francis Brown, Esq., Brighton	10	0	0
Messrs. Jones & Arthur, Neath	5	5	0
Messrs. Gwyn, sen, Neath	5	5	0
The Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, per Mr. Burns, Neath	5	5	0
Thomas Evans, Esq., Inspector of Mines	5	5	0
R. Parsons, Esq., and family	5	5	0
Jonas Watson, Esq., Cardiff	5	5	0
Mrs. Watson, Frenchay	5	5	0
George T. Clark, Esq., Dowlais	5	5	0
C. H. Tennant, Esq., and sisters	5	0	0
Mrs. Llewellyn, Ynispenllwch	5	0	0
Rev. D. H. Griffith, Cadoxton	5	0	0
Thomas Falconer, Esq.	5	0	0
Admiral Warde, Preawylfa	5	0	0
F. E. Lloyd, Esq., Cilybebyll	5	0	0
Jonathan Rees, Esq., Neath	5	0	0
Messrs. Boone and Evans	5	0	0
The Melincrythan Company	5	0	0
James Kenway, Esq., Mayor of Neath	3	3	0
S. Jones, Esq., Plasnewydd	3	3	0
Isaac Morgan, Esq., Neath	£ 3	3	0
T. Leyson, Esq., Cadoxton	3	3	0
Philip H. Rowland, Esq. (hon. secretary), Neath	3	3	0
W. Williams, Esq., Westfield	3	0	0
Edw. Pritchard Southall, Esq., Leominster	3	0	0
Alexander Cuthbertson, Esq.	2	2	0
James French, Esq.	2	2	0
L. D. Williams, Esq.	2	2	0
Messrs. Edward Davies and Co.	2	2	0
Mr. W. T. Morgan	2	2	0
D. Houghton, Esq., Coed-y-allt	2	2	0
Mr. Walter Hibbert, Neath	2	2	0
Rev. John Griffiths, Neath	2	2	0
James Evans, Esq., Neath	2	2	0
G. Davey, Esq., Britonferry	2	2	0
Mrs. and Miss Gibbons, Graig	2	2	0
C. K. Close, Esq., Brynawel	1	1	0
W. H. Wilson, Esq., London	1	1	0
Mr. W. Humphreys, Neath	1	1	0
Mr. Charles Harris, Neath	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Walters, Neath	1	1	0
Mr. P. Charles, jun., Neath	1	1	0
Mr. Rees Morgan, Neath	1	1	0
Mr. Lewis H. Elias, Neath	1	1	0
Mr. Charles Blunt, Neath	1	1	0
Miss Jenkins, Glynclydach	1	1	0
Mr. F. A. Deer, Neath	1	1	0
A. Williams, Esq., Neath	1	1	0
Mr. Alexander, Cardiff	1	1	0
Miss Llewellyn, Ynispenllwch	1	0	0
Mr. Robert Evans, Lonlas	1	0	0
Messrs. Lake & Thomas, Neath	1	0	0
Messrs. F. & W. Evans, Neath	1	0	0
Rev. David Howells, Swansea	1	0	0
Mr. John Lynn, Superintendent of Police	0	10	0
Mr. Joseph Hinde, Cadoxton	0	10	0
Total	£614	10	0

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R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal. 132

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	nil	32½		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack* [S.E.]	2 11 10	7¾	6½ 6¾	29 3 0	0 2 6	April, 1859
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 12 6	4		0 0 7½	0 0 7½	May, 1858
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	7¾	7½ 8	10 13 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1859
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	60		23 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1858
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91 5 0	180		435 15 0	2 10 0	April, 1859
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	75	70 72½	247 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1859
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	37		5 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1858
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25		7½ per cent.		Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	25½	23½ 24½	1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	30		2 14 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1859
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardigansh	7 10 0	14		0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1858
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	300		160 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 6 3	13		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	475	460 470	654 0 0	8 0 0	Mar. 1859
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	300		506 10 0	7 0 0	April, 1859
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	225	217½ 222½	6 0 0	6 0 0	Mar. 1859
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	110		57 0 0	3 0 0	Feb. 1859
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	175		305 0 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1858
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0	8		3 15 0	0 2 6	April, 1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	38		18 13 4	1 0 0	Aug. 1858
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)†	25 0 0	42		60 8 3	1 0 0	Mar. 1859
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]*	54 15 0	80	77½ 80	21 0 0	2 10 0	Mar. 1859
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6	14	13¼ 13¾	3 19 6	0 5 0	April, 1859
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard†	8 10 0	9	8⅝ 8⅞	5 0 0	0 12 6	Feb. 1859
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just†	2 10 0	110		1081 0 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1858
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	100		325 10 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1859
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 15 0	1¾		1 13 6	0 6 0	May, 1858
1800	Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham	25 0 0	120		38 2 6	2 10 0	Feb. 1859
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	13⅞	13⅞	14 3 2	0 9 10	Jan. 1859
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down†	50 0 0	35		56 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1858
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	1 6 6	5½	5 5½	0 2 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1859
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	nil.	9		14 12 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1858
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	14		33 5 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100 0 0	420		294 10 0	25 0 0	Nov. 1858
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	—	—		1 19 6	0 12 6	April, 1859
560	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	20 13 2	96	94 96	84 14 6	5 10 0	Feb. 1859
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)†	11 5 0	12		0 16 0	0 3 0	July, 1858
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	7 10 0	14		1 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1858
15000	Ruardean Colliery Company, Limited	0 5 0	¾		0 1 10½	0 1 0	Aug. 1858
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	250	240 250	278 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1859
256	South Garras, Kenwyn†	26 0 0	47½		4 0 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1859
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	77½	74 76	83 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1859
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	205		320 5 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1859
476	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	16 0 0	100	90 95	926 0 0	6 0 0	Feb. 1859
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	4⅜	4⅛ 4⅜	9 8 6	0 5 0	April, 1859
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	—	8⅜	8½ 8¾	0 3 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1859
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0	140	110 115	67 5 0	3 0 0	April, 1859
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8	40	42	5 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1858
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	24	22 23	15 14 0	0 11 0	Mar. 1859
512	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	10 0 0	87½	87½ 92½	147 2 6	2 0 0	Mar. 1859
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	7¼		0 2 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1858
400	West Wheal Seton (cop.), Camborne*	38 10 0	410	410 415	160 0 0	7 0 0	April, 1859
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	18		4 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1859
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 9 6	200	200 205	519 10 0	6 0 0	April, 1859
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	130	120 125	901 0 0	3 0 0	Mar. 1859
5120	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	1 0 8	3	2 2¼	0 10 0	0 2 0	April, 1859
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90		2385 10 0	10 0 0	Feb. 1858
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0	6	4½ 5	0 17 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	4¼	4 4¼	0 8 6	0 2 6	April, 1858
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	9	9 10	6 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	78	74 76	50 5 0	3 10 0	Feb. 1859
500	Wheal Mary (tin) Lelant	7 4 6	—		51 13 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1859
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot† [S.E.]	8 0 0	50	47 49	43 2 6	2 5 0	Mar. 1859
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		230 13 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1859
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107 0 0	160	150 160	292 0 0	3 0 0	April, 1859
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]†	4 10 0	35	31 33 x d	38 0 0	1 10 0	April, 1859
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	41	41	31 15 6	1 10 0	Jan. 1859

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	5		12 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3 0 0	3½		3 0 0	3 0 0	April, 1854
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0	50		13 0 0	5 0 0	July, 1856
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	4 2 6	5½	5¼ 5½	0 2 6	0 2 6	July, 1856
390	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2 2 6	15		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1857
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3 9 0	1½		0 2 6	0 2 6	Aug. 1856
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 0	5		0 2 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1857
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	6		0 15 0	0 3 0	June, 1856
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	13		3 5 0	0 8 0	Dec. 1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	80	75 80	85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	150		122 0 0	10 0 0	June, 1857
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	36 5 0	13		16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1⅞	31s. 33s.	0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2 0 0	3¼	3 3¼	0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1858
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	7 17 6	6		0 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	4	3 3¼	41 4 3	0 6 0	Feb. 1857
4448	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., ld.)	4 0 0	4¾		1 0 8	0 3 3	June, 1855
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	12 5 0	2⅛		22 0 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1856
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	14 5 0	7	6 7	0 7 6	0 7 6	Dec. 1852
26666	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	9 2 6	⅝		0 5 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1855
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	110		221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1857
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (cop.), Calstock	3 18 0	4½	4⅛ 4⅜	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1856
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11 0 0	8¾		4 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1857
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000		1420 0 0	50 0 0	June, 1857
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 9 11	2¼		0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1857
8000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	2⅛	2¼ 2⅛	0 5 6	0 3 0	Sept. 1855
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 4 6	⅛		1 11 0	0 2 6	June, 1853
5000	Nanteos & Penrhiw, Lim. (£2½ sha.)	2 5 0	1½		0 1 6	0 1 6	April, 1857
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	40 18 0	5½		324 0 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1854
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	14 0 0	24½	21 23	750 0 0	4 0 0	Sept. 1853
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	15 0 0	60	56 58	32 10 0	1 10 0	June, 1857
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 6 0	19s.	¾ ⅞	0 10 0	0 2 6	July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	June, 1855
794	Spearne Con. (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 18 0	2		8 8 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1852
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	28 17 9	15		4 5 0	0 10 0	June, 1856
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 4	2½		0 17 6	0 7 3	April, 1852
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2 5 0	1½	27s. 30s.	0 3 6	0 1 0	Feb. 1858
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	2⅛	39s. 40s.	4 13 6	0 2 6	Feb. 1856
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	25	22½ 25	1 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1854
120	Trethellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0	15		403 13 6	2 10 0	April, 1851
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menheniot, Cornw.	3 6 0	21s.	⅞ 1	1 12 0	0 3 0	April, 1857
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95 0 0	11		55 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1854
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	11s.	⅝ ⅝	0 5 9	0 1 0	July, 1858
512	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	15 0 6	85		22 0 0	2 0 0	July, 1857
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	12 0 0	3		33 1 9	0 10 0	April, 1857
6140	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	2 13 0	⅛		1 6 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1858
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	400	350 400	42 0 0	3 0 0	Oct. 1857
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	6 0 0	3	2⅛ 2¾	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1858
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	20		8 10 0	1 10 0	Oct. 1857
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	7		31 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1856
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	39 10 0	27½		40 10 0	3 0 0	Aug. 1852
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	12 2 6	2½		10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 1854
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	1 16 6	3⅛	3¼ 3⅛	2 12 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1857

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	136	136	215 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1859
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	38	34 36	88 12 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1859
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	12	10 12	5 18 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1858
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7½ per cent.		Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	1¼	1 1¼	0 10 0	0 2 6	Sept. 1858
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	25	23 25	18 10 0	0 17 6	July, 1858
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	10	9 10	6 5 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1859
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 15 0	1½ dis.	1½ dis.	0 8 9	0 2 6	June, 1858
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅞	½ ¾	0 8 0	0 1 6	Jan. 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ⅞	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1859

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid
10000	Alten & Quænangen Uni. (cop.), Norw.	16 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4½	3¼ 4½	1 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1855
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 15 0	1½	1 1½	33 0 0	1 5 0	July, 1848
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	13	10 12	35 7 6	1 0 0	June, 1857
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	2¾	1¾ 2¼	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	8 10 0	6		Nov. 1858
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	¾	¼ ¾	Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 15 0	⅝	½	April, 1859
10000	Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	2¼		Fully paid.
6000	Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £5 pd., 4000 £3]	3 0 0	6½		April, 1858
17000	Central Italian (copper), [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 12 6	⅜		Oct. 1857
53040	Cologne Mining Company (lead), Rhenish Prussia	1 4 0	¼		June, 1856
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	13		
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	½	¼ ½	Fully paid.
20000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 17 0	1⅛		
8000	Eng. and Canadian Mining Co., Lim. [4000 £5 pd., 4000 £2½]	2 10 0	—		Oct. 1858
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	1½ 2	July, 1856
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand [L. £5]	2 0 0	2¾		April, 1859
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
15000	Huelva Copper Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	0 10 0	—		No call.
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	¼		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0 15 0	3		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1		
160000	Nouveau Monde (copper)	1 0 0	⅛		
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	½	⅜ ½	Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	2 0 0	2½		No call.
55615	Strathalbyn (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
25000	Victor Emanuel, Val d'Ossola, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0	1⅛		Fully paid.
20000	Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Canada, Limited	1 0 0	21s.		
1000	Western Africa Malachite	95 0 0	100		Aug. 1858
25425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.		
75000	Wildberg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	2 0 0	¼		Fully paid.
100000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L. £1]	0 15 0	11s.	10s. 11s.	Jan. 1859

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
6000	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan	1 12 6	1		Feb. 1859
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack	1 0 0	1½		No call.
256	Antron Consols (cp.), St. Erth	9 7 3	8		
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	8 0 0	8¼	8 8¼	Mar. 1859
10000	Ballymoneen	2 0 0	—		
4000	Ballyvirgin (lead) [L.]	4 5 0	2¼		
1000	Barf (lead), Keswick	1 5 0	3¼	2¾ 3¼	July, 1857
1024	Basset Consols, Illogan	1 10 0	1		
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1 7 0	½	⅜ ½	Jan. 1859
505	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	18 15 0	5	4½ 5	Mar. 1859
1024	Beneathwood (lead), Linkin.	1 5 0	5		No call.
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	1¼		
250	Berriow Consols (lead)	15 16 0	8		Nov. 1858
600	Besore, Kenwyn	2 10 0	5		Oct. 1858
4775	Boiling Well (cp.), Gwithian	4 5 0	1¼	1 1⅛	Mar. 1859
1258	Boscaswell (tin, copper)	—	4¾		
160	Bosorne and Bollowall	4 5 0	6½		Nov. 1858
123	Bosweddan and Wheal Castle	32 0 0	—		Nov. 1858
10000	Bowdley Consols (tin, copp.)	0 2 0	¼		No call.
20000	Bream Iron Mining Company	0 10 0	⅛		
4000	Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh	0 12 6	1		
2000	Bronfloyd [L.]	4 0 0	6½		Fully paid.
250	Brymbo Ld. & Spel. Works [L.]	5 0 0	—		Jan. 1859
4000	Bryngias (lead), Cardigan	0 15 0	2		
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)	0 5 0	¼		
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	2 5 0	3⅛	3¼ 3¾	July, 1858
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	3 10 0	4½	4 4½	Feb. 1859
1775	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	6 15 0	1		Sept. 1858
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	11 0 10	15		April, 1858
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	14 15 0	2		April, 1858
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	4 7 0	19s.	1 1⅛	Feb. 1859
1204	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	11 16 0	3½		Feb. 1859
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	4 0 0	6		Mar. 1858
6000	Cardigan South Bog (lead)	1 0 0	1		
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	13 15 7	14	13 15	Oct. 1858
2580	Carmarthen United (lead) [L.]	2 10 0	3		
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	0 13 0	1	1	Oct. 1857
3000	Carn Vivian	1 3 0	1¼		No call.
1055	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	11 0 0	1		
3675	Carvath United	3 12 6	1⅛		Dec. 1858
10000	Carway and Duffryn [L. £5]	2 10 0	3		
6000	Castell (lead & blende), Card.	0 11 6	5s.		Aug. 1858
7146	Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	0 14 0	8s.	6s. 7s.	Aug. 1858
6000	Chollacot Consols (copper)	0 10 6	⅜		Oct. 1858
2048	Chyandour, Wendron	2 10 0	3		Sept. 1858
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L. £4]	3 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	April, 1858
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	24 11 6	5½	5 5½	Mar. 1859
3400	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	3 5 6	—		Nov. 1858
2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan	16 10 9	6	5¼ 5⅛	Feb. 1858
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	140	140 150	July, 1858
12000	Cornw. Gt. Con. (ld., &c.) [L.]	2 0 0	2		Fully paid.
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire	0 10 0	9s.	8s. 9s.	No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	3¾	3 3⅛	No call.
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0	3		Nov. 1858
4000	Cumberland Black-Lead [L.]	5 0 0	6¾	7¼ 7⅛	Fully paid.
6000	Cwm Sebon (lead), [L. £2]	1 11 6	1		Jan. 1859
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	13s.	13s. 15s.	Nov. 1858
2145	Dalrhiew (ld.), Rhayader [L.]	2 19 6	—		Sept. 1858
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	6 0 0	4⅛		
6600	Denham Bridge (cp.), [L. 10s.]	0 2 6	4s.	3s. 4s.	Dec. 1858
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 3 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	April, 1859
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	5 8 6	1¾		Oct. 1858
6240	Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.)	0 8 0	½		April, 1859
30000	Devon Kapunda [L. £1]	0 5 0	1¼		April, 1859
20000	Devon New Copper Co. [L.]	2 0 0	—		
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	2 5 6	⅞		April, 1859
6000	Devon Wh. Union (cp.) Tavis.	1 0 0	2	2 2¼	
4315	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	5 9 4	3¾		Sept. 1858
4000	Dundalk (lead) [L.]	0 10 0	¾		
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	12		Sept. 1858
256	Eaglebrook, Llanfihangel, Car.	40 0 0	9		
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	2 6 8	1	17s. 20s.	April, 1859
6000	East Bertha Consols	0 5 0	⅝		
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	13 0 0	1¼		
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	1 7 6	6¼		Feb. 1859
6144	East Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	2 5 0	1¼		Jan. 1859
36820	East Crinnis (copper)	1 14 6	⅛		Dec. 1858
3300	East Frongoch (sil.-lead) [L.]	0 10 0	½		Fully paid.
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	4 10 6	2	1⅝ 1¾	Mar. 1859
4096	East Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	1 3 2	16s.		Mar. 1859
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 3 0	¾	⅜ ½	Feb. 1859
9000	East Tamar (sl.-ld.) Beerferris	3 2 6	¾		Feb. 1859
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	47 0 0	60		July, 1857
1000	East Trefusis (cop.), Gwen.	5 18 10	5½		April, 1859
119	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), Illogan	71 0 0	10		Feb. 1859
6000	E. Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea	2 0 0	1⅛		
2048	East Wheal Lovel	2 10 0	6	7 8	Sept. 1858
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	6 7 0	9¼	8⅛ 8¾	Feb. 1859
1020	Esgair Llee [L.]	10 0 0	11½		
6000	Fowey Consols East	0 12 6	¾	⅛ ¾	Mar. 1859
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 8 6	4		Oct. 1858
1550	Garreg (lead), Flint	3 1 0	¾		Dec. 1858
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	0 19 6	¾	⅝ ¾	Feb. 1859
6000	Gellirheiron (sl.-ld.), Cardig.	1 0 0	1		
6000	Gernick	1 0 0	1		
12000	Great Caradon and Slade [L.]	1 0 0	4		Fully paid.
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	0 9 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	Feb. 1859
30000	Gt. Cen. Min. Co. of Dev. [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		April, 1859
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1 0 0	1¼		No call.
4000	Gt. Dowgas (tin, &c.) St. Aust.	5 10 0	3½		May, 1858
6000	Gt. E. Tamar (ld.), Beerferris	—	⅛		No call.
15000	Great Hewas United, (tin)	2 3 0	13s.	11s. 13s.	Mar. 1859
11742	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfd.	1 0 0	¾		Oct. 1858
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	1 0 0	3¼	3 3¼	No call.
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Clims.	25 17 0	1¾		Feb. 1859
17500	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1 0 6	1¼		No call.
10000	Great Treveddoe	0 10 0	⅞		No call.
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	11 19 11	3	2¼ 2¾	April, 1859
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	3 13 0	⅜	¼ ⅜	Aug. 1858
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cp. & tin), Ken.	10 10 0	4½	4 4½	Dec. 1858
1024	Gt. Wheal Fortune, Breage	27 13 10	4¾		July, 1858
10000	Gt. Wh. Martha (cop.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	8s.	7s. 8s.	Dec. 1858
2500	Grosvenor Lead, Flint [L. £1]	0 5 0	7s.	6s. 7s.	Dec. 1858
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 7 3	⅝		Oct. 1858
6400	Harwood (lead) [L. £1]	0 2 6	6s.		Mar. 1859
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	2 3 6	1¾	1½ 1⅝	Oct. 1858
100	Herward United (lead) Flint.	74 0 0	25		Oct. 1858
5000	Holmbush (ld., cp.) Callington	4 14 0	1¼	1 1⅛	Nov. 1858
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (cop.)	0 8 0	½	⅜ ½	Feb. 1859
4000	Huntingdon (tin), Buckfastl.	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼	No call.
5000	Kelly Bray (ld., cp.) Callington	3 19 6	2⅜	2⅛ 2⅜	Nov. 1857
2048	Keneggy, (cop., &c.) Breage	1 4 7	2		
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	4 9 6	1¼		April, 1858
6500	Kinnerton (lead), Salop	1 3 0	1⅛		
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 6 6	21s.	18s. 19s.	Feb. 1859
2500	Lady Eliza (lead) [L. £2]	1 15 6	⅜	¼ ⅜	Feb. 1859
1024	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	14 16 3	4		Oct. 1858
1024	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	29 0 0	3¾		Nov. 1858
12000	Llandudno (copper), N. Wales	1 10 0	1		
2000	Llanfyrnach (ld.) Pemb. [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		Oct. 1858
1280	Llwynmalees (lead)	10 0 0	10		
8000	Llywernog United, Card. [L.]	1 10 0	1½		Feb. 1858
1000	Lostwithiel (lead & copper)	0 11 0	1		Feb. 1859
5000	Loughtea (slate), Tip. [L. £2]	1 18 6	1½		Dec. 1858
4096	Maidstone (lead), Salop	1 10 0	¼		
12000	Maria Cons. (silver-lead [L.]	1 0 0	1		
2484	Maudlin Mines (copper)	1 0 0	1¾	1½ 1¾	No call.
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.) St. Hilary	15 1 6	4		Dec. 1858
3000	Milltown (sil.-ld.), Irel. [L.]	1 0 0	1		
16000	Mold (lead), Flints. [L. £1]	0 14 0	13s.		July, 1858
7289	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	1 9 0	3s.	2s. 3s.	Mar. 1859
4157	Mount's Bay Cons., Marazion	4 5 0	⅞		
3000	Nant-y-Car, Rhayader [L.]	2 13 4	2¾		Aug. 1858
320	Nent Force (lead), Alston	1 0 0	⅛		
6400	Nether Heath	0 10 0	½		
6000	New Birch Tor & Vitifer Cons.	1 2 6	2	2	May, 1858
6400	New Crow Hill (ld.) St. Steph.	1 10 0	¼		July, 1858
4817	New East Russell, Tavistock	—	¾		
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	0 18 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	Jan. 1859
1024	New Wheal Frances, Illogan	0 15 0	¾		Nov. 1858
3000	New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal	5 0 0	—		April, 1859
2500	New Wheal Vaddon	0 5 0	2	2	Dec. 1858
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	15 5 0	6¼	8½ 9	Feb. 1859
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	6 5 0	6½	6	April, 1859
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	11 10 0	9	8¾ 9	April, 1859
1000	North Great Work, Breage	2 0 0	2½		No call.
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	1 12 6	5		Feb. 1859
120	North Laxey (ld.) Isle of Man	50 0 0	55		Jan. 1858
2000	North Levant (tin, cp.) St. Just	6 10 0	5⅜		
1000	North Minera (lead) [L. £5]	3 0 0	5	5¼ 5½	Nov. 1858
512	North Penhaldarva (lead)	1 5 0	5		Aug. 1858
4096	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 2 6	⅛		
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	8 0 5	2½		
1128	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	9 18 9	9	9 10	
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 10 0	3¼	3⅜ 3⅝	Aug. 1857
4240	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	2 10 6	16s.	14s. 16s.	Mar. 1858
4096	North Wh. Wrey Con., St. Ive	1 16 0	⅞		Jan. 1859
50000	Oakamoor and Stanton [L. £1]	0 5 0	1⅜		Mar. 1859
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	4 11 6	1½		April, 1859

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	28 18 0	32½	30 32½	Feb.
256	Old Wh. Basset (cop.), Illogan	10 10 0	2		
8465	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	2 18 6	2⅛	2⅛ 2¼	Mar.
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	2 18 6	⅛		
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	2 13 6	7⅛	7 7⅛	Feb.
1000	Pengenna	3 0 0	3		
512	Penhaldarva (lead)	13 0 0	35		April,
5000	Penhalls	1 0 0	8	7 8	Sept.
4096	Penharget and Wh. Wrey Uni.	1 7 3	¾		
6000	Penrait (silver-lead) [L.]	2 0 0	2⅛	2¼ 2⅛	Fully paid
1200	Penstruthal (copper)	14 1 9	6⅛		
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3 0 0	26s.		
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	7 0 0	12		May,
4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	0 10 0	¾		
3896	Raven Rock (cop.), Buckland	0 7 6	6s.	4s. 6s.	Aug.
12000	Redmoor (copper and tin)	0 3 6	¾	4s. 5s.	Dec.
4096	Respryn (copper)	0 3 6	⅝		
15000	Ribden [L.]	0 5 0	5		
6000	Ritton Castle Mining [L. £2]	2 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	Feb.
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	0 10 0	⅛		Sept.
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2 10 0	3		No call.
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	2 9 0	1⅝		Feb.
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop	2 5 6	1⅛	1¼ 1⅛	Mar.
15000	Ruardean Colliery	0 7 0	¾		July,
6000	Severn Mines (lead) [L.]	1 6 6	¾		
5000	Sigford Consols	0 0 6	1		
8000	Sidney Cove (tin, cop.) [L. £2]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	4 12 0	4		April,
200	Shropshire Blackwood [L.]	5 0 0	4		
4000	Snow Brook, Plynlimmon [L.]	2 0 0	2		
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	4 0 8	14	12 13	Jan.
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal	0 10 0	1⅝	1½ 1¾	
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	0 17 6	1	¾ ⅞	Sept.
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	2 11 0	2⅛	2½ 2¾	Feb.
6000	South Clifford Utd., Gwennap	1 6 6	2		
6183	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.) Camb.	0 17 0	½	9s. 11s.	Jan.
3106	So. Crenver (copper), Crowan	6 7 2	1½		Dec.
6000	South Crowndale (copper)	—	¾		
6000	South Cuddra (cop.), St. Aust.	0 16 0	¼	¼	April,
100000	S. Dev. Iron & Gen. Min. [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	1 14 0	4		Nov.
2000	South Gorland (cop.), Redruth	5 0 0	2¼		
2000	South Herland and Relistian	1 0 0	2		
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	0 8 0	12s.	10s. 12s.	Feb.
512	South Penhaldarva (lead)	3 0 0	5		
5537	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0	1¾	1⅛ 1¾	Jan.
1024	So. Providence (tin), Sithney	3 7 0	5		
4096	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	0 5 0	⅝		Feb.
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 18 10	4		No call.
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	7 12 0	2		Mar.
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Cambo.	11 0 0	18		Dec.
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 16 0	¼		Dec.
1000	Stoney Way [L.]	1 0 0	1¾		
920	Stray Park (cop. and tin)	14 18 0	14	9 10	Feb.
6000	Sunny Side (ld., iron), Durham	1 0 0	2⅛		
1000	Swanpool (lead), Budock	13 8 7	1		Jan.
5000	Taliesin (silver-lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—		
5000	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	4 13 6	1	1⅛ 1¼	Jan.
6400	Tees Side (ld.), Cumberland	1 12 6	¼		Mar.
6000	Tolcarne	0 16 0	16s.	17s. 19s.	April,
4000	Tracton Silver-Lead [L.]	1 0 0	1		
1024	Trebarvah (cop.), Perranuth.	11 0 10	2		Jan.
5000	Treburgett, Crowan [L.]	5 0 0	5		
6000	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	0 7 0	¾		Feb.
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	4 8 6	5		Sept.
8000	Tretoil & Messer Utd. (c., tin)	1 0 0	2¾	2 2⅛	Jan.
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	4 2 6	—		
6000	Trevone Consols, Padstow	5 2 0	½		
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	14 1 0	12	10 12	Oct.
2048	Treworlis, Wendron	1 10 0	—		Mar.
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead) [L.]	0 5 0	¼		
5000	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	4 2 6	⅞		Feb.
400	Wadhurst Ironstone Min. [L.]	5 0 0	15⅛		Fully paid
200	Waenlas (lead), Denbigh	7 10 0	23		
960	Wendron United (tin)	2 14 0	2⅛		
1024	W. Alfred (copper), Phillack	35 8 3	25	20 25	Dec.
2000	West Crinnis & Regent United	6 17 6	5		Feb.
30000	W. Devon Con. (cop.), [L. £1]	0 5 0	1	1	April,
4000	West Dolcoath, Gwinear [L.]	1 0 0	1		Fully paid
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 6 0	1¼	¾ ⅞	Oct.
854	West Porkellis (tin), Wendron	0 10 0	1		
1024	West Rosewarne United (cop.)	8 0 0	2¼		Jan.
256	West Sharp Tor (cop.) Rillaton	103 0 0	35		Feb.
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	4 10 0	6	5⅛ 6	Feb.
1024	W. Ting Tang (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	1		
5120	West Tolvadden (cop., tin)	0 4 0	1⅛		
1879	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	5 7 6	1⅛		Dec.
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	33 5 0	13	12 14	Oct.
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 12 6	¾		Jan.
2560	W. Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lel.	1 0 0	1⅞		
4000	Wheal Addams (copper, lead)	0 8 6	17s.	⅜ ½	April,
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	2 6 6	3		Feb.
8000	Wh. Amery (l. &c.), Christow	0 10 0	½	⅛	No call.
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	0 15 0	17s.		No call.
512	Wh. Coates (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	5 0 0	2		
1024	Wheal Constance (silver-lead)	5 12 6	6		Oct.
6000	Wheal Crebor (copper)	4 5 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	June,
5120	Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth	3 6 0	2		
6000	Wheal Eliza (cop.), Whitch.	1 0 0	3s.		
1024	Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	5 15 6	6¼		
1000	Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwithian	2 0 0	10		April,
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	1 7 6	5¼	4 5	Mar.
12000	Wh. Emma Exten. (cop.) Buck.	0 1 6	⅛		
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	18 16 1	10		Feb.
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperries	1 10 0	1⅛		Jan.
6000	Wheal Florence (sil.-ld.) [L.]	1 0 0	1		Fully paid
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20 10 0	5⅛		
2048	Wheal Fursden (tin), Sithney	1 0 0	2	3	
6000	Wheal Grenville (copper)	5 5 6	4⅛	3¾ 4	April,
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	3 13 0	16s.	¾	Feb.
1000	Wheal Hender (cop.), Crowan	2 12 0	2¼	2 2¼	
6000	Wh. Henry, Helvn. (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	—		
6000	Wheal Jewel (cop.), St. Hilary	0 5 0	2⅛		
4800	Wh. Ludcott (lead), St. Ive.	2 10 8	3⅛	3 3¼	May,
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	12 1 0	12½	11 12	Mar.
6000	Wh. Mary Emma (tin) Lydford	0 5 6	7s.		Dec.
5000	Wheal Maxwell	0 12 6	1⅛	1 1⅛	Dec.
128	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	35 0 0	40		
3900	Wheal Pollard (copper)	0 15 8	1	¾ 1	Oct.
12000	Wheal Russell (cp.) Tavistock	2 6 6	13s.		April,
4096	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	1 18 9	1¼	1⅜ 1⅛	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	2 10 0	1¼	1⅛ 1¼	April,
4000	Wheal Treeby (tin), Plympton	0 2 6	⅝		
512	Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwennap	25 0 0	8½	6 7	Aug.
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	1 19 0	2¼		Oct.
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	9 9 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	Aug.
1024	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	27 4 6	10½	8 9	Jan.
6000	Wheal Welcome (tin, copper)	1 0 0	5⅛	5 5⅛	April,
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L. £2]	1 9 6	¼		Jan.
4096	Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh	0 9 3	1		Dec.
4096	Yarner (copper), Devon	1 10 6	1⅝		Feb.
6000	Zeal Manor (cop.), [L. 30s.]	1 2 6	1⅛	1 1⅛	Dec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done
50000	Anglican Smelt., Reduc., & Coal Co. [L.]	0 10 0	—	
350	Atlantic Telegraph [L.]	1000 0 0	230	180 [illegible]
20000	Australian Agricultural	19 0 0	32	25 30
50000	Australian Royal Mail	10 0 0	⅞	¾ ⅞
6000	British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph, A.	50 0 0	38	36 38
3261	Ditto B, 7 per cent. till 1862	20 0 0	21	19 21
11739	Ditto C.	20 0 0	15	13 15
8915	Canada	32 10 0	124	110 120
3000	Channel Islands Telegraph [L.]	10 0 0	10	8½ 9
200000	Crystal Palace	5 0 0	1¾	1¼ 1⅛
30000	Ditto (Preference)	5 0 0	5⅛	4½ 4⅝
60000	Eastern Steam	20 0 0	2½	
700000	Electric Telegraph	100 0 0	104	95 100
7199	Ditto (New)	10 0 0	1 pm.	½ pm.
70000	Engl. and Austr. Copper Smelting Co.	5 0 0	1	⅞ [illegible]
25000	Indian and Australian Telegraph	0 2 0	—	
50000	London Discount	5 0 0	1¼ dis.	¾ ½ dis.
200000	London General Omnibus	4 0 0	1⅞	1⅛ 1⅝
80000	National Discount	5 0 0	⅞ dis.	⅞ ⅝ dis.
1724	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land	80 0 0	18	
88676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	¾ ⅞
50000	Oriental Gas	1 0 0	1	¾ 1
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5 0 0	2⅞	2⅜ 2⅞
30000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50 0 0	82	80 82
20000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam (New)	10 0 0	13½ pm.	13 pm.
40000	Red Sea and India Telegraph	2 0 0	2⅛	2 1 dis.
15000	Royal Mail Steam	60 0 0	62	60 [illegible]
10000	Rhymney New	15 0 0	7	6 [illegible]
10000	Rhymney Iron	50 0 0	24	23 24
200000	Scottish Australian Investment	1 0 0	1	⅞ 1
14200	South Australian Land	25 0 0	37	36 37
75000	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	1 0 0	1	⅝ ⅞
75000	Submarine Telegraph Registered	1 0 0	1	⅝ ⅞
500000	Trust & Loan Co., Upper Canada [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	
10000	Van Diemen's Land	28 10 0	11	8 10

, Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

, Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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